C
C86H
1907-08

A. M. D. G.

The Creighton University

GENERAL CATALOGUE

OF THE

UNIVERSITY

1907---1908

OMAHA, NEBRASKA
PUBLISHED BY THE UNIVERSITY
JUNE, 1908

A CATALOGUE

OF THE

OFFICERS AND STUDENTS

OF

The Creighton University

THIRTIETH YEAR

1907---1908

OMAHA, NEBRASKA

PUBLISHED BY THE UNIVERSITY

Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2012 with funding from
University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign

http://archive.org/details/catalo0708crei

C
C86H
1907-08

The corporate title of the University is:

The Creighton University of Omaha, Nebraska.

Board of Trustees.

Rev. Eugene A. Magevney, S. J., President.
Rev. Michael J. O'Connor, S. J., Chancellor.
Rev. William P. Whelan, S. J., Secretary.
Rev. John C. Kelly, S. J., Treasurer.
Rev. Martin M. Bronsgeest, S. J.

T. J. Mahoney, Counsellor.

For detailed information and prospectuses application may be made to the Deans or Secretaries of the various departments

Directory.

President: Rev. Eugene A. Magevney, S. J.
Creighton College, 25th and California Sts., Omaha, Nebr.

Department of Arts: General Offices, College and Academy.
Address: The Registrar, 25th and California Sts., Omaha, Nebr.

Department of Natural Science: Rev. William F. Rigge, S. J., Director.
Address: Creighton College, 25th and California Sts., Omaha.

Department of Law: 210 So. 18th St., Omaha, Nebr.
Secretary: Paul L. Martin, LL. B.

Department of Medicine: N. W. Cor. 14th and Davenport Sts., Omaha,
Dean of Faculty: Dewitt C. Bryant, M. D., 206-208 McCague Bldg.

Department of Dentistry: 210 So. 18th St., Omaha, Nebr.
Regent: Rev. William P. Whelan, S. J., 25th and California Sts.

Department of Pharmacy: 1410 Davenport St., Omaha, Nebr.
Dean of Faculty: Edmund Thorp, 1322 Park Ave.

Organization.

The Creighton University comprises at present five Departments or schools. Four of these (Law, Medicine, Dentistry and Pharmacy) are located in specially equipped buildings in the very heart of the thriving business section of the City of Omaha. The Department of Arts and Sciences is situated at Twenty-fifth and California streets, a location commanding an excellent view of the city and surrounding country. It consists of the College, the Academy or High School, and the Astronomical Observatory. The grounds, including the spacious College Campus, cover an area of eight acres.

Each department is under the direction of its own Dean, and each Faculty has the power of legislating on its own affairs, but this power can be exercised only in subordination to the President and Board of Trustees of the University, and subject to their approval.

For general information relating to the University as a whole, general catalogues, etc., address:

THE CHANCELLOR, THE CREIGHTON UNIVERSITY,
25th and California Sts., Omaha, Nebraska.

THE COLLEGE.

Offers a four years' course leading to the Bachelor's degree in Languages and Literature (English, French, German, Latin and Greek); Mathematics (college and advanced); Science (Astronomy, Physics, Chemistry, Mineralogy, Geology); History (ancient, mediaeval and modern); Rational Philosophy, Ethics, Pedagogy, Civics and Economics, Sociology and other subjects appropriate to a modern college.

Post-graduate courses are also offered leading to the degree of Master of Arts. Special advantages are open to the graduates of this college in the professional schools of the University.

For further information address:

THE CHANCELLOR,
THE CREIGHTON UNIVERSITY, DEPARTMENT OF ARTS,
25th and California Sts., Omaha, Nebraska.

THE MEDICAL SCHOOL

Offers a four years' course leading to the degree of Doctor of Medicine. The hospital and clinical facilities are exceptionally good. Provision has also been made for an All-Medical five years' course for students desiring an especially thorough and complete medical education.

For further information address:

THE DEAN,
THE CREIGHTON UNIVERSITY, DEPARTMENT OF MEDICINE,
N. W. Cor. 14th and Davenport Sts., Omaha, Nebraska.

THE LAW SCHOOL

Offers a three years' course in Law leading to the degree of Bachelor of Laws. Special facilities are provided for a thorough preparation in the practical details of litigation and the actual conduct of legal business, as well as the theoretical aspect of the Law. The library is adequate to all of the needs of the student, including over ten thousand volumes.

The courses are arranged with a view to giving students that knowledge of Law which will be indispensable to them in whatever part of the country they may practice.

For further information address:

THE SECRETARY,
THE CREIGHTON UNIVERSITY, DEPARTMENT OF LAW,
210 So. 18th St., Omaha, Nebraska.

THE SCHOOL OF DENTISTRY

Offers a three years' course leading to the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery. The school opened Monday, October 2, 1905, with a complete modern equipment and with facilities for instruction in Dental Surgery unsurpassed by any college in the West. The school is particularly well adapted for the convenience of the students and instructors. Centrally located, with an entrance to the elevator which brings the patients directly into an elaborate waiting-room, abundant clinical accommodation is assured.

For further information address:

THE REGISTRAR,
THE CREIGHTON UNIVERSITY, DEPARTMENT OF DENTISTRY,
210 So. 18th St., Omaha, Nebraska.

THE SCHOOL OF PHARMACY

Offers courses leading to the degree of Graduate in Pharmacy and that of Pharmaceutical Chemist. These courses include instruction in General and Inorganic Chemistry, Organic Chemistry, Chemical Analysis, Botany, Pharmacognosy, Physiology, Materia Medica, Dispensing and Analytical Pharmaceutical Chemistry, including Drug Assaying, Bacteriology and Sanitary Analysis.

The school is in practically continuous session, being closed about two weeks in August.

For further information address:

THE DEAN,
THE CREIGHTON UNIVERSITY, DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACY,
1410 Davenport St., Omaha, Nebraska.

THE CREIGHTON ACADEMY

Offers the usual four years' High School course preparatory to college and practical life. Its proximity to the College Department, with its many facilities, constitutes a great advantage to the Academy.

For further information address:

THE PRINCIPAL,
THE CREIGHTON UNIVERSITY, HIGH SCHOOL,
25th and California Sts., Omaha, Nebraska.

General Statement.

HISTORY.

The history of The Creighton University may be briefly stated. Edward Creighton, after whom the University was named, had proposed during his life to establish a **free school** for higher education, but he died intestate, Nov. 5th, 1874, before making provision for carrying out his project. His wife, Mary Lucretia Creighton, inheriting both his fortune and his noble purpose, determined to carry out his intention; she did not, however, live to do so. Her death occurred Jan. 23rd, 1876; but in her last will, dated Sept. 23rd, 1875, she made a bequest, which, in the settlement of the estate, amounted to about $200,000 one fourth of which was devoted to grounds and building, the balance being reserved for foundation. In accordance with the terms of her will, the executors, July 1, 1878, conveyed the entire property and securities to the Rt. Rev. James O'Connor, who was a lifelong friend and admirer of the Society of Jesus.

On February 27th, 1879, the Legislature of Nebraska passed an act to provide for the incorporation of Universities under certain circumstances. Among other things that act provided that the Board of Trustees shall have power to fill all vacancies in their number, to make rules, regulations and by-laws for the government of their Board and of the institution; to appoint a president, professors, tutors and teachers, and any other necessary officers and agents, and fix the compensation of each; to erect within and, as departments of said institution, such schools and colleges of the arts and sciences and professions as to them may seem proper, and to confer such Academic degrees and honors as are conferred by colleges and universities of the United States.

Thereupon Bishop O'Connor, on July 26th, 1879, informed the District Court that he "holds certain lands conveyed to him by the executors for the purpose of carrying out the intention of the testator, that a building had been erected on these grounds, that he holds funds for the endowment of the school, that for the past year he has caused to be maintained an institution under the name of Creighton College, that he desires to vest the land, securities and

property, as well as the trust, in a corporation known as a University, with divers departments, of which Creighton College shall be one." The Court permitted him to turn over his trust to a corporation called The Creighton University and he appointed five members of the Society of Jesus as the Board of Trustees, August 14th, 1879. Creighton College as such was not incorporated, and the name merely represented what was left in trust by Mrs. Creighton. When the Creighton University accepted the trust, the endowment fund amounted to about $147,500. This fund, according to the original bequest and the terms and conditions of the trust, must be invested in securities in perpetuity, the interest alone to be used for the support of the Faculty and the maintenance of the College. To those who are familiar only with the million dollar endowments of other Universities and Colleges, an endowment of $147,500 must appear a very modest sum. Even to those experienced in the management of Catholic Colleges, it must seem a hazardous undertaking to build up and develop a Free College on a financial basis of nothing more than the annual interest of $147,500. But the Jesuits, like most of the teaching Orders of the Catholic Church, receive no salary for their labor, and though in this particular instance they fully realized the financial difficulties, they consented to face them. In this, no doubt, they were animated by the hope of seeing restored one of the chief glories of their history, namely, the bestowal of gratuitous education, such as was given by their predecessors in the older and more fortunate days of the Order, when all Jesuit Colleges and Universities were endowed and Free Institutions. The venture has thus far met with unexpected success, thanks to good friends, and in particular to Count John A. Creighton, sorrow for whose recent death is still with us, and to his lamented wife, both of whom generously seconded the noble purpose of the original founders, and by large benefactions carried on the good work to a development which without their munificence would have remained an impossibility.

DEVELOPMENT AND EQUIPMENT.

The **Creighton College**, a free school of Arts and Sciences, was thus the first result of the Creighton endowment and it has been notably successful in its development during the thirty years of its existence. The main building, at present devoted entirely to College purposes, was begun in 1877, and

completed in 1878. It is built of brick trimmed with limestone. There are three stories and a basement, with a frontage of fifty-six and a depth of one hundred and twenty-six feet. The facade is surmounted by a tower one hundred and ten feet high.

In 1883 the **Scientific Department** of the College was established and furnished with a complete chemical, physical and astronomical outfit by Count John A. Creighton generously seconded by Hon. John A. McShane.

The **Astronomical Observatory** attained its full development in 1886, when the present Observatory was erected on the brow of the hill north of the college.

In the same year, 1886, the gift from Count Creighton of a city lot, valued at $15,000, enabled the Trustees to secure by exchange, after the payment of a bonus of $2,000, a much-needed house and lot adjoining the main building on the northeast.

The **University Chapel,** popularly known as St. John's Church, is situated to the southwest of the main building, facing California street. The corner-stone was laid by Right Rev. James O'Connor, D. D., on June 27th, 1887, and the Church was dedicated by the same prelate on May 6th, 1888. The style of architecture is English Gothic. The Church is built of Warrensburg sandstone, and is at present 112 feet in length by 75 fet in width. The plan, however, contemplates a building 184 feet long with a width at the transept of 138 feet.

The **South Wing** of the present College building was begun in the fall of 1888, and was ready for occupation the following spring. Count and Mrs. John A. Creighton contributed $13,000 towards its erection. The rest of the cost was covered by the Interest fund of the College.

In 1888, Mrs. Sarah Emily Creighton, wife of Count Creighton, bequeathed to The Creighton University a business block on Douglas street west of Creighton Block, to and for the use of the Creighton College, according to the same terms and conditions as were designated in the bequest of her sister, Mrs. Mary Lucretia Creighton. Mrs. Sarah Emily Creighton departed this life on September 30th, 1888.

During the year 1900 Count Creighton, desirous of making the University, whose name pays honor to the memory of his brother Edward, an institution fully equipped for its

educational work, generously offered means for the completion of the college buildings. The additions included an extension of the south wing for the accommodation of the members of the faculty residing on the grounds and a separate library building, and on the north an L-shaped extension which is devoted almost exclusively to the use of the students of the Arts Department. Here are located the students' chapel, the recitation rooms, and the lecture halls needed to meet the demands of the student body.

Besides these buildings an **Auditorium** with a seating capacity of one thousand, and constructed in accordance with the best modern designs, was erected at the corner of California street and Twenty-fifth avenue, making it of easy access to the friends and patrons of the college, while immediately north of the new Auditorium a large heating plant supplies steam to all buildings on the grounds. These additions, practically completing the material equipment of the College as originally planned, were ready for occupation on the first of March, 1902.

But whilst the outer aspect of the University's life seemed thus prosperous, its inner story was less assuring. With the coming of "hard times" in the early 90's, the college suffered from the reverses which overwhelmed many keen and able business men of those days. Count Creighton was well aware how sorely circumstances affected the college and for a number of years helped to meet the annual deficits and supply the necessary sums for current expenses. Without this help, known to few besides the college authorities, the college could not have continued to exist. In the course of time, too, the work had broadened out, the number of students increased, and the cost of maintenance was correspondingly enhanced. Unwilling to leave the project to the uncertainties of the future, Count Creighton felt that it would be wise to provide for the time when he would no longer be able to assist the institution by his contributions and wise counsel. He determined, therefore, to make considerable donations to this end during his life time.

In pursuance of this policy in mid-February, 1904, this distinguished Omaha philanthropist deeded over to The Creighton University the Creighton Block and the Arlington Block, two substantial buildings and good revenue producers situated in the heart of Omaha's business district. These desirable properties, worth probably $200,000, were thus added to the endowment fund of the University.

The tale of the University Founder's munificent personal giving to the institution which was as his child had a singularly felicitous ending on Oct. 15th, 1906, when, surrounded by scores of friends who came bearing hearty good wishes for his seventy-fifth birthday, Count Creighton himself furnished the climax of an eventful day, by formally presenting to The Creighton University an endowment of property valued at approximately $400,000, two splendid new structures just completed in Omaha's growing wholesale district.

The death of this generous father of our University on February 7, 1907, brought new evidence of his fixed purpose to leave the work initiated thirty years before by his much loved brother Edward, fully endowed with means to bear its messages of joy to generations yet unborn. His will, the final decree of settlement of which was entered by the court on February 17, 1908, bequeaths to the University endowment fund the sum of a million and a quarter in property and excellent securities. Little wonder that the members of the Creighton Faculty with hearts full of grateful thanks, freely acknowledge the magnitude of the debt which he has laid upon them.

The School of Medicine was founded May 30, 1892, and the School of Law in October, 1904. The Edward Creighton Institute erected in 1905 is now the home of the Law Department. The Dental School, opened in 1905, shares with the Law School, the very commodious quarters it provides. The School of Pharmacy—a distinct department of Creighton since February 1, 1905, took possession of its splendidly equipped new addition to the Medical Building in September of the past year.

St. John's Hall, southwest corner 25th and California Sts., was built in 1906. The large number of out-of-town students attending the University and the difficulty of obtaining accommodations favorable to serious study had long caused much concern to the University authorities. With this Hall a beginning was made along lines calculated to allay this concern. The Hall provides out-of-town students of the Arts Department with board and lodging at reasonable rates and under conditions conducive to earnestness of application to college work.

DEGREES.

According to the Act of Legislature under which The Creighton University was incorporated, its Board of Trustees

has power "to confer such Academic degrees and honors as are conferred by Colleges and Universities of the United States."

REQUIREMENTS.

By privilege extended to Creighton College by the Department of Public Instruction of Nebraska all graduates receiving an A. B. diploma, who will have taken in addition to the set college courses, pedagogical work equal to that required in the State Normal Schools and in the Teachers' Course of the State University, are entitled to a State Teacher's Certificate good for three years.

Upon satisfactory completion of three years' teaching this certificate will be exchanged for a Life Certificate without further examination.

The degree of Bachelor of Arts is conferred upon those who, after at least one year's residence, have received the eighteen credits marked as essential in the prospectus of College Courses.

The degree of Master of Arts, in course, can be obtained by devoting a second year to the study of Philosophy in the College or two years to professional studies.

The degree of Doctor of Philosophy will be granted only to Masters of Arts after successful Post Graduate courses in Philosophy and Science.

Professional degrees, in course, are defined by the Professional Departments of the University.

Honorary degrees are conferred, at the discretion of the Board of Trustees, upon those who have deserved well of the community in Literature, or Science, or the Professions.

DISCIPLINE.

Regularity in attendance, earnest application to the work assigned, conformity to the regulations, and gentlemanly conduct are required of all the students of the University. Any serious neglect in these essential points will render the offender liable to effective correction, and even to dismissal.

The University does not hold itself responsible for offences committed out of its jurisdiction; yet any conduct that is detrimental to the reputation of the institution, or that hinders the advancement or moral good of other students, is sufficient cause for suspension or expulsion.

ATHLETICS.

The attitude of Creighton University towards athletics is, that they should be encouraged, since they tend to a proper physical and moral development of the students. As their only purpose is to afford healthful exercise and permit gentlemanly rivalry and competition, care is taken to keep them within limits, so that they may aid and not detract from study. A creditable standing in class is the necessary condition of eligibility to any of the University teams.

A spacious campus is building and will be completed before September 1, 1908, which will afford the students ample opportunity to enjoy the pleasure of a home-ground. It will meet all the requirements of University athletics. Beside the gridiron and ball field, tennis courts and hand-ball alleys will be erected in it. Its dimensions will be 420 by 400 feet and the stands will accommodate about 4,000 spectators. Its situation is most favorable, as it lies within easy reach of all the Departments, and the Harney and Cuming street cars pass within a block of its main entrance.

The Athletics are under the immediate control of the Faculty, assisted by an Advisory Board composed of representatives of the Alumni Association and of the various University Departments.

Athletic Board.

Rev. Eugene A. Magevney, S. J., President of the University, Chairman.

Rev. Michael J. O'Connor, S. J., Chancellor.

Rev. Albert Wise, S. J., Athletic Director.

Advisory Board.

Mr. D. Butler, representing the Alumni Association.

Mr. W. A. Bloedorn, Med. '09, representing the Medical School.

Mr. W. P. Rooney, Law '09, representing the Law School.

Mr. H. A. Fitzgerald, Dent. '09, representing the Dental School.

Physical Directors.

C. J. Kenny, M. D., W. J. Schneider,
Student Manager, J. F. Mullen, Arts '09.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

Donors of Medals:

Right Rev'd Richard Scannell, D. D.
Right Rev'd Thomas Bonacum, D. D., Lincoln, Nebr.
Right Rev'd A. M. Colaneri, V. G.
Very Rev'd John Jennette, V. F.
Very Rev'd M. F. Cassidy, V. F., O'Neil, Nebr.
Very Rev'd J. Ruesing, V. F., West Point, Nebr.
Rev'd J. Aherne, South Omaha, Nebr.
Rev'd P. McGovern.
Rev'd M. A. Shine, Lincoln, Nebr.
David Jack, Peru, Nebr.
T. F. Mahoney.
Hon. M. F. Harrington, O'Neil, Nebr.
Thomas J. McShane, A. B., '99.
Frank Hamilton.
Knights of Columbus, Omaha Council No. 652.

Donations to the Library:

Cornelius W. Britt—Universal Classic Manuscripts.
The late Judge William O. Bartholomew—Scrapbooks of many years' collecting, to be used as works of reference.
B. Herder, St. Louis—A number of volumes.
John Reid, St. Louis—Two volumes.
Charles Scribner's Sons, N. Y.—Two volumes.
Mrs. A. J. Lindsay, St. Louis—One volume.
Miss Lindsay, St. Louis—Three volumes.
Joseph Byrne—One volume.
Mrs. R. A. Johnston, Milwaukee—Several volumes.
Mrs. J. W. Brodhead, Detroit—Several volumes.
Miss E. Choteau, St. Louis—One volume.

Donation to Physical Cabinet:

A Set of "Atlas" Relief Maps—Class of 1907.

Donations to the Chapel:

Sacred Heart Religious, Park Place.
Franciscan Sisters, St. Joseph's Hospital.
Poor Clare Religious.

FINDING LIST.

OFFICERS AND FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY.

Rev. Eugene A. Magevney, S. J.	President	25th and California Sts.
H. A. Adams, D. D. S.	Dental	16th and Harney Sts.
H. L. Aikin, A. M., M. D.	Medical	McCague Bldg.
H. L. Arnold, A. B., M. D.	Medical	Brandeis Bldg.
P. T. Barber, D. D. S.	Dental	Paxton Blk.
J. M. Barstow, M. D.	Medical	Council Bluffs, Ia.
John A. Bennewitz, A. M., LL. B.	Law	417-18 First Nat'l Bank Bldg.
S. M. Bonaventure	Academy	18th and Cass Sts.
Harrison C. Brome	Law	640 Paxton Blk.
Martin M. Bronsgeest, S. J.	Chaplain	25th and California Sts.
D. C. Bryant, A. M., M. D.	Medical—Dean	McCague Bldg
A. C. Bunce, M. D.	Dental	24th and Cuming Sts.
H. Leslie Burrell, M. D.	Medical	McCague Bldg.
L. B. Bushman, A. M., M. D.	Medical	28th and Leavenworth Sts.
S. M. Camillus	Academy	18th and Cass Sts.
A. P. Condon, M. D.	Medical	Bee Bldg.
W. M. Condon, D. D. S.	Dental	Humphrey, Nebr.
Rev. Thomas Conners, S. J.	Arts	25th and California Sts.
F. E. Coulter, M. D.	Medical	McCague Bldg.
Frank Crawford, A. B., LL. B.	Law	506 So. 27th St.
Charles F. Crowley, A. M., M. D.	Medical	Creighton Med. College
*Rev. James J. Curran, S. J.	Arts	25th and California Sts.
George A. Day, B. S., LL. B.	Law	3203 Marcy St.
E. Delanney, M. D.	Medical	South Omaha, Nebr.
A. D. Dunn, M. D.	Medical	McCague Bldg.
Paul Ellis, M. D.	Medical	24th and Ames Ave.
Lee S. Estelle	Law	4163 Cass St.
Rev. William Feld, S. J.	Arts	25th and California Sts.
J. S. Foote, A. M., M. D.	Medical	Creighton Med. College
Charles B. Fricke, P. D.	Pharmacy	14th and Dav'port Sts.
Frank H. Gaines, B. S.	Law	512 N. Y. Life Bldg.
Gustave Hahn, Ph. G., M. D.	Medical	1802 Farnam St.
Matthew A. Hall, LL. B.	Law	609 N. Y. Life Bldg.
H. P. Hamilton, M. D.	Medical	McCague Bldg.
J. Hellwig, A. M., M. D.	Medical	Karbach Blk.
E. C. Henry, M. D.	Medical	Brandeis Bldg.
W. O. Henry, M. D.	Medical	Brandeis Bldg.
A. H. Hipple, D. D. S.	Dental	Bee Bldg.
E. C. Hodder, LL. B.	Law	1008 N. Y. Life Bldg.
S. R. Hopkins, M. D.	Medical	Bee Bldg.
F. W. Houghton, M. D.	Medical	Council Bluffs, Ia.
P. J. Hunter, D. D. S.	Dental	Ramge Blk.
H. B. Jennings, M. D.	Medical	Council Bluffs, Ia.
Rev. John C. Kelly, S. J.	Treasurer	25th and California Sts.
Howard Kennedy, Jr., A. B., LL. B.	Law	216 No. 32d Ave.
James A. C. Kennedy, LL. B.	Law	Brandeis Bldg.
Rev. William T. Kinsella, S. J.	Arts	25th and California Sts.
Rev. Ignatius Kircher, S. J.	Arts	25th and California Sts.
Rev. James A. Kleist, S. J.	Academy	25th and California Sts.
John E. Knipscheer, S. J.	Arts	25th and California Sts.

*Deceased.

Joseph M. Kroeger, S. J.	Academy	25th and California Sts.
T. B. Lacey, M. D.	Medical	Council Bluffs, Ia.
F. W. Lake, A. B., M. D.	Medical	Brown Blk.
J. Fred. Langdon, A. M., M. D.	Medical	Frenzer Block
Millard Langfeld, A. B., M. D.	Medical	McCague Bldg.
Herbert P. Leavitt, A. M., LL. B.	Law	410 First Nat'l Bank Bldg.
T. Coe Little, M. D.	Medical	McCague Bldg
Patrick Lomasney, S. J.	Academy	25th and California Sts.
J. P. Lord, M. D.	Medical	Paxton Blk.
Rev. Leo Lyons, S. J.	Academy	25th and California Sts.
T. J. Mahoney, A. M., LL. B.	Law—Dean	Brandeis Bldg.
A. E. Mack, M. D.	Medical	Barker Blk.
Paul L. Martin, A. M., LL. B.	Law	Creighton Institute Bldg.
R. D. Mason, M. D.	Medical	Brandeis Bldg
S. M. McCleneghan, M. D.	Medical	1514 No. 24th St.
Victor R. McLucas, A. B., LL. B.	Law	4226 Farnam St.
Harley G. Moorhead, Ph.B., LL.B.	Law	412 N. Y. Life Bldg.
H. C. Mowery, M. D.	Medical	Omaha, Nebr.
A. L. Muirhead, A. B., M. D.	Medical	4248 Burdette St.
Rev. P. A. Mullens, S. J.	Arts	25th and California Sts.
William H. Munger	Law	319 Federal Bldg
A. W. Mason, D. D. S.	Dental	Bee Bldg.
Rev. M. J. O'Connor, S. J.	V.-P.	25th and California Sts.
Rev. G. J. O'Kelly, S. J.	Academy	25th and California Sts.
A. S. Pinto, M. D.	Medical	Karbach Blk.
C. O'Neill Rich, B. S., M. D.	Medical	McCague Bldg.
Rev. William F. Rigge, S. J.	Arts	25th and California Sts.
*A. W. Riley, A. M., M. D.	Medical	Brown Blk.
B. M. Riley, A. B. M. D.	Medical	Douglas Blk.
Dan J. Riley, A. B., LL. B.	Law	403 Ware Blk.
Rudolph Rix, B. S., M. D.	Medical	1605 Dodge St.
C. E. Rooney, M. D.	Medical	McCague Bldg.
Charles Rosewater, M. D.	Medical	Bee Bldg.
W. L. Ross, M. D.	Dental	22d and Lake Sts.
William Ryan, S. J.	Academy	25th and California Sts.
Adolph Sachs	Medical	Omaha, Nebr.
Rev. William Schierman, S. J.	Arts	25th and California Sts.
R. E. Schindel, M. D.	Medical	South Omaha, Nebr.
Frank J. Schleier, M. D.	Medical	501 Paxton Blk.
M. J. Scott, A. M., M. D.	Medical	McCague Bldg.
F. T. Seybert, M. D.	Medical	Council Bluffs, Ia.
George F. Simanek, M. D.	Medical	1262 So. 13th St.
F. W. Slabaugh, D. D. S.	Dental	16th and Harney Sts.
Edward P. Smith, LL. B.	Law	928 N. Y. Life Bldg.
Sidney W. Smith, LL. B.	Law	512 N. Y. Life Bldg
Constantine J. Smyth, A. M.	Law	928 N. Y. Life Bldg.
H. E. Snyder, D. D. S.	Dental	Paxton Blk.
S. K. Spalding, M. D.	Medical	1605 Dodge St.
J. A. Sprink, M. D.	Medical	Council Bluffs, Ia.
John F. Stout	Law	1103 So. 31st St.
Mary Strong, M. D.	Medical	24th and Binney Sts.
H. Clayton Sumney, M. D.	Medical	Karbach Blk.
Louis J. Te Poel	Law	210 So. 18th St.
Edmund Thorp, M. S., Ph. G.	Pharmacy—Dean	14th & Dav. Sts.

*Deceased

William Tierney, S. J.....Academy..25th and California Sts.
W. H. Tuttle, D. D. S.....Dental.....210 So. 18th St.
L. G. Van Slyke, D. D. S.....Dental.....South Omaha, Nebr.
Duncan M. Vinsonhaler, LL. B....Law....417 First Nat'l Bank Bldg.
Arthur C. Wakely, B. Litt.....Law..429 Omaha Nat'l Bank Bldg.
Rev. John F. Weir, S. J.....Academy..25th and California Sts.
Rev. William Whelan, S. J.....Dental—Regent....25th and Calif.
Rev. Albert R. Wise, S. J.....Academy..25th and California Sts.
Jos. W. Woodrough.....Law.....1506 So. 25th Ave.
Frank H. Wormley, B. S., Ph. G...Pharmacy.14th and Davenport Sts.

The Department of Arts.

Post-Graduate Classes.

The Astronomical Observatory.

The School of Pedagogy.

Undergraduate Classes.

The Academy or High School.

ORGANIZATION.

Creighton College, an endowed free School of Arts, constitutes one of the three greater divisions of The Creighton University, viz.: The Departments of Arts, Medicine and Law. The College, however, comprises within itself four distinct divisions—the School of Pedagogy, the Graduate and Undergraduate School, the Academy or High School, and the Astronomical Observatory.

LOCATION AND EQUIPMENT.

The various divisions are for the present amply accommodated in the University Main Building delightfully situated on one of Omaha's prettiest hill-tops at 25th and California Sts. It contains the following equipment: Offices, reception rooms, the recitation rooms for the undergraduate and Academy students; the lecture rooms and laboratories in Physics and Chemistry; offices and dwelling rooms of the faculty.

ST. JOHN'S HALL.

The College is for day scholars, and, by provision of its founder's will, for male youth only. To accommodate out-of-town students attending the classes of the Arts Department, St. John's Hall was opened two years ago. In promoting this enterprise the College authorities have no intention to inaugurate any new system or to assume the responsibilities of a boarding school. The most they undertake to do is to see that the management and direction of this house be placed in the hands of competent and reliable persons, upon whom it will devolve to secure the reasonable supervision required by parents in the case of such students.

THE GENERAL LIBRARY.

The students of the Department of Arts possess excellent library facilities. For years, suitable books bearing on different departments of university work had been accumulated previously to the erection of the present handsome and spacious library building. Since this event, the liberality of enlightened friends has enabled the librarian to purchase thousands of volumes, comprising the great classics in different languages, numerous reference works of the most up-to-date and scholarly character, and books most practically helpful in

the different lines of work in which our students engage. The library now contains over seventeen thousand volumes, and the enlargement still goes on. The systematic and thorough plan of cataloging and distributing adopted has greatly increased the facility of consultation, and thus enhanced the value of the library as a college institution.

The library is divided into ten great departments, each one of which may be said to constitute a special library on its own group of more or less closely related subjects. The first division contains general works of reference, such as bibliographies, dictionaries, cyclopedias, periodicals, society publications, etc. The second department is given to fiction; the third to works on logic, ontology, cosmology, psychology, ethics, and theodicy, together with the history of philosophy. The fourth division is assigned to religious works, such as different editions of the Bible, biblical commentaries, etc. Then comes theology—dogmatic, apologetic, and moral. These are followed by liturgical treatises, sacred eloquence, ascetics, ecclesiastical history, and more than two hundred and fifty volumes of patristic literature. After religious works comes the sociological library, embracing about one thousand of the best volumes to be found on its various branches. The philological department is still in an undeveloped state, but is next to receive the attention of the librarian. The collection on the fine arts, embracing the best works, old and new, is a recent and specially valuable accession. The division of the Physical Sciences contains a well-furnished students' scientific library of the best works, theoretical and practical. English and American Literature alone is represented by several thousand volumes, while the department of biography boasts over fourteen hundred volumes. The Historical library is the most complete of all. It contains over two thousand volumes of the great standard historians of the different nations, ancient and modern.

In addition to the foregoing, the library has several thousand volumes replete with useful information furnished by the United States government, as well as by individual states and different associations. Of these departments the students make free use, by outside circulation and by consultation in their large and finely furnished reading room adjacent to the library.

SYSTEM OF EDUCATION.

The educational system of Creighton College is substantially that of all colleges of the Society of Jesus throughout

the world. Those who desire to make either a scientific or historical study of that system have abundant sources of information in "Loyola" of the Great Educators' Series, published by Scribner, and "Jesuit Education," published by Herder.

At a time like the present, when there is a great and growing diversity of opinion regarding the proper scope of education and the relative excellence of opposing systems, when elective studies and specializations are permitted and encouraged beyond measure, it may be well to indicate the principles underlying the course of studies offered to students of The Creighton University. It seems almost self-evident—

FIRST. That there are some branches of study absolutely necessary in any scheme of liberal education. Without a knowledge of these, no man can be called educated.

SECOND. That for a finished education there is, in each of the departments of study, a minimum of knowledge essential for a man of culture.

THIRD. That the knowledge of the end should direct the choice of means; that therefore the selection of studies must depend on the end and aim of education.

FOURTH. That the aim of a truly liberal education is the harmonious development of all the faculties, the careful training of mind and heart, and the formation of character, rather than the actual imparting of knowledge and the specific equipment for a limited sphere of action.

FIFTH. That all branches of study are not equally serviceable for this mental and moral development; that some contain mind-developing factors and character-building elements which no electivism should replace.

SIXTH. That precepts, models and practice should keep pace in every well-ordered system; that all the branches should be directed to some one definite end. Language lessons in ancient and modern tongues should proceed *pari passu* if the studies are to be co-ordinated and unity maintained.

SEVENTH. That young students are not the proper judges of the studies essential for a systematic and thorough development of their faculties.

EIGHTH. That selection of studies should be permitted to none but those whose minds have already been formed by the studies essential to character-building and who have themselves practically determined upon their own life-work.

NINTH. That religion should not be divorced from education; that morality is impossible without religion and that it is far more important than knowledge for the welfare of the individual and the safety of society. The commonwealth needs good men more than it needs clever men.

TENTH. That there is no royal road to knowledge. Placing a name on the register of a college does not make a student; a multiplicity of courses which a student is free to ignore does not make a scholar.

ELEVENTH. That the standing or grade of a college varies directly as the amount of study and acquirements made requisite for a degree.

TWELFTH. That the education given by a college should be general, not special. In this way it lays the foundation for specialties and the independent research appertaining to universities.

THIRTEENTH. That all the studies pursued need not be directly useful in after life.

Guided by these principles, The Creighton University, in the Classical Department, offers a course of studies superior to that of the large universities, though they are more richly endowed and have a larger clientage to draw upon for higher studies. It does not offer many courses or pretend to satisfy every applicant by allowing him to select at will from branches sometimes incompatible and often of secondary importance, thus leaving considerable gaps in the knowledge of essential subjects. It maps out a curriculum which makes obligatory such branches as, in some form, however elementary, are deemed absolutely necessary for a liberal education. It does not promise that the youth who takes this prescribed course will have a specialist's knowledge of any individual branch; nor does it say that he will be wholly educated at the completion of his course; but it does claim that he will have a more harmoniously rounded education and will be intimately acquainted with a greater number of essential branches than by following a collegiate system based on electives and specialties. The course may not suit all comers, it is not intended to meet the wants of all, especially of those who regard electives as the one thing necessary; but it does afford a good, sound, thorough, practical education to persons who are satisfied with the method and principles already enunciated.

It is a decided advantage of the system followed in this College, that the student may begin his early studies in the High School, and then pass on, through the College course, to graduation in the same institution. This secures, besides the moral influence thus gained, a uniform and homogeneous course of teaching and of training. The result of such a course of study is a continuous and normal development of the mental faculties along well-defined lines, and the possession of a clear and coherent system of principles upon which any special or professional courses may afterward safely rest.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.

As incomparably the most important element of the education it imparts the College aims at a moral training of its students such as will make for the right fulfillment of their civil, social and religious duties. There is insistence on the cultivation of the Christian virtues which aid to this fulfillment; and as the only solid basis of virtue and morality, thorough instruction in the principles of religion forms an essential part of the system.

Students of any denomination are admitted to Creighton's classes, and all are required to show a respectful demeanor during the ordinary exercises of public prayer. Catholic students, if not excused for good reasons, are urged to be present at daily Mass, and are required to attend the weekly lectures on the doctrines of the Church, to make an annual retreat, to approach the Sacraments of Penance and Holy Eucharist every month, and if they have not received the Sacraments of Penance, Confirmation or Holy Eucharist, to prepare for their reception. Non-Catholic students are, of course, not bound by these regulations.

EXAMINATIONS AND PROMOTIONS.

Semi-annual examinations are held in Senior year; in all the other classes of the College and Academy the examinations are bi-monthly. The final examination covers the work from December.

Promotions to a higher grade are regularly made at the beginning of the academic year; but they will be made at any time when the student's progress justifies them.

CLASS STANDING, AWARDS AND REPORTS.

Examinations are competitive and are followed by a reading of marks. The percentage obtained by each student is announced and the Honors List is published. Those who make 90 per cent and upwards in the collective branches of the class, merit the distinction of First Honors, and those who gain between 85 and 90 per cent, Second Honors. Reports of the conduct and class standing of students are sent, after each examination, to parents and guardians. At the close of the session a Gold Medal of Excellence is awarded to the student who has made the highest average percentage in daily work and written examinations throughout the year. The final written examinations for promotion take place in June and an average of 66⅔ is required for promotion. Students whose total marks in this examination are above the passing average, but who have fallen below 66⅔ in some studies, will be "conditioned" in those studies and will not be promoted until the condition is removed by a satisfactory examination.

Parents and guardians should observe that absence and tardiness, even when excusable, affect class work and consequently the student's standing and his chances for promotion.

SPECIAL PRIZES.

Inter-Collegiate English Prize.—A purse of $100.00 ($50.00 for the first prize, $20.00 for the second, $15.00 for the third, $10.00 for the fourth and $5.00 for the fifth) is offered yearly by Mr. D. F. Bremner of Chicago, for excellence in English essay writing. The purse is open to the competition of the Jesuit colleges of the Missouri province, which are:

St. Louis University, St. Louis, Mo.
St. Xavier College, Cincinnati, O.
St. Ignatius College, Chicago, Ill.
St. Mary's College, St. Mary's, Kas.
The Creighton University, Omaha, Nebr.
Detroit College, Detroit, Mich.
Marquette University, Milwaukee, Wis.
St. John's College, Belize, British Honduras.
St. Ignatius College, Cleveland, O.
St. John's College, Toledo, O.
Sacred Heart College, Prairie du Chien, Wis.

Inter-Collegiate Latin Prize.—For the best Latin essay from competitors of the same colleges, a gold medal is offered by Very Rev. Rudolph J. Meyer, S. J., Provincial.

Catechetical Medal.—A gold medal is offered annually for the best Catechetical essay.

Oratorical Medal.—A gold medal is offered for the best oration. A contest is held annually by members of the Creighton Oratorical Association.

The Knights of Columbus Medal.—The Omaha Council, No. 552, offers a gold medal each year to the "Honors" student of the Senior Class.

MATRICULATION.

No candidate for admission will be accepted who does not reside with his parents or immediate relatives, or, if this be impossible, with persons duly approved by the President of the University. Every applicant for admission who is not personally acquainted with some member of the faculty must submit proper testimonials of a good moral character. If he come from another school he will be required to present a certificate of good standing in the institution which he has left. All who desire to enter should be present and ready for work on the day the College opens. The faculty will exercise its judgment in regard to admittance after the opening day, and will admit only in exceptional cases and after an examination in all the work done by the class up to the time when the candidate wishes to enter.

On account of age or peculiar circumstances, exemption from certain studies is sometimes conceded, in which case the scholar is placed "out of course," and is not reckoned a candidate for honors or prizes.

EXPENSES.

Tuition is entirely free during the seven years of the High School and College Course, which is open to students from any part of the Union.

No ordinary expenses are incurred except the cost of textbooks, which is about $6 a year.

Following the practice of all institutions of learning, to which free colleges like this are not an exception, students of the Natural Sciences are expected to pay for the use of chemical and physical apparatus. The charge is $10 per annum.

The Graduation fee is $10.

While the Vice-President, in case St. John's Hall be filled, will cheerfully direct students from a distance to find suitable homes at reasonable rates for board and lodging, neither he nor the other College authorities will consent to act as guardians, or in any way hold themselves responsible for the conduct of these students, when not actually under College supervision. Good board and lodging can be obtained at from $3.50 to $4.00 per week.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

Parents who wish to withdraw their sons before the end of the session are respectfully requested to give due notice of their intention to the Vice-President. Should any student leave of his own accord, or be withdrawn without such notice, or without giving satisfactory reasons, he will not be re-admitted.

To meet the known wishes of parents no student will be allowed to leave the College premises at noon recess without permission of the Prefect of Discipline.

Exemption from any of the classes or other exercises of the school must be obtained by parents or guardians. Except in the case of self-supporting students the matter will not be treated of with the students themselves. In case of absence or tardiness a note of excuse from parents or guardians will be exacted.

Any conduct unbecoming the character of a gentleman will be regarded as a violation of the School rules.

Flagrant offenses, such as are detrimental to the reputation of the school, or interfere with the good of other students, are grounds for suspension or for conditional or absolute expulsion.

For faults committed outside of the premises, the officers of the College cannot justly be held responsible, as students cease then to be under their jurisdiction; still should any serious charge be fairly substantiated, the offender shall be punished according to the gravity of the offence.

PARENTAL CO-OPERATION.

The efforts of the teachers and prefects will be much facilitated if the co-operation of the parents can be secured.

Parents are, therefore, earnestly requested,

1st.—To insist upon daily study at home for two or three hours.

2nd.—To notify the Vice-President speedily in case their sons are withdrawn, absent or tardy; also if the quarterly report fails to reach them.

3d.—To attend to notifications sent by the Vice-President in the case of unexplained absence, or imperfect lessons during a considerable length of time.

4th.—To require and examine the quarterly report, and not to omit inquiry regarding marks which fall below 70.

DAILY ORDER.

The College is open every morning at half past 7 o'clock. Those who come before the time of class proceed at once to the class rooms, and devote the interval to private study. All are required to be present five minutes before half past 8 o'clock, at which hour the Catholic students hear Mass. At 9 o'clock a. m. the regular exercises of class commence, closing at 3 o'clock p. m.

Special arrangements will be necessary in each individual case to excuse late arrival. In the case of younger students the reasons for exemption are to be presented by parents or guardians.

HOLIDAYS.

The following are ordinary holidays:

Every Thursday; all the holy days of obligation; from December 22 to January 3; from Wednesday in Holy Week to Tuesday in Easter Week.

College Organizations.

SOCIETIES FOR RELIGIOUS CULTURE.

1.—The Sodality of the Immaculate Conception.

The Sodality is an organization of Catholic students who purpose to aim at a more than ordinary degree of earnest and practical Christian virtue. To attain this end the principal means employed is devotion to the Blessed Virgin Mary, Mother of God, by the study and imitation of her virtues, and by practices of piety in her honor; because the Mother of Christ, who was so intimately associated with Him during His earthly life, in the work of redemption, is still close to Him in Heaven and intensely active and powerful for our sanctification.

The purpose of the Sodality, therefore, is not limited to fostering the personal piety of the Associated Members. It aims, furthermore, at instructing them in methods of Christian zeal and charity, and stimulating them to the performance of corresponding good works. The result is to make them at once devout Christians and men of action such as the social needs of the present day appear to demand.

At the weekly meetings the Little Office of the Blessed Virgin is recited and an appropriate instruction or exhortation is given by the Director, a member of the Faculty.

2.—The Apostleship of Prayer — League of the Sacred Heart.

To encourage devotion to the Sacred Heart and to enable the students to acquire, while at College, the zeal for the interests of Our Lord, which is so general among the laity of the Catholic Church, the Apostleship of Prayer was established in 1879, and since then few of the students of the University have failed to have their names enrolled as active members.

3.—The St. John Berchmans Sanctuary Society.

The object of this Society is to consult the beauty and the Solemnity of Divine worship by an accurate observance of the liturgic rites and ceremonies, and to afford Sodalists of exemplary deportment the sacred privilege of serving at the altar. The Sanctuary Society was organized in 1884, and has always counted from thirty to forty members.

SOCIETIES FOR ORATORICAL CULTURE.

1.—The Creighton Oratorical Association.

As its name implies, this society trains its members to readiness and fluency in speaking before an audience. To this end likewise tends the attention paid to historical study and to composition. Meetings are held on Wednesday evenings and debates alternate with orations, recitations and literary essays. The Association was organized in 1884 and is composed mainly of University students. In 1899 it was admitted to the Nebraska Collegiate Oratorical Association and during the month of January each year a contest takes place to determine the representative in the State contest.

2.—The Creighton Literary Society.

Since December, 1899, the members of this society have, by their earnestness in preparing themselves for appearance in public, well realized the purpose of its foundation, which was to secure for the lower classes of the course advantages which the Creighton Oratorical Association insures to the higher.

3.—The Creighton Dramatic Circle.

To further the study of dramatic literature, to improve in elocution, in interpretation, in impersonation and in public speaking, and to insure versatility, polish and self-reliance, the Dramatic Circle was organized in 1899.

SOCIETIES FOR MUSICAL CULTURE.

1.—The Creighton University Orchestra and Band.

Organized in 1906 to take the place of the Mandolin Orchestra established in 1899.

These organizations, besides offering the members training in instrumental music, enable them to minister to the enjoyment of their fellow students and of their friends at public entertainments.

2.—The University Glee Club.

The object of the Glee Club is similar to that of the Orchestra in furthering a taste for vocal music. Its existence dates back to 1885.

OTHER SOCIETIES.

The Creighton Alumni Association.

The Alumni Association was organized October 26, 1903. Its object is to preserve and strengthen the ties of fellow-feeling and friendship among former students of the College and to afford them an opportunity of showing their attachment to their Alma Mater.

The following are eligible to active membership: (a) Regular Graduates of the School of Arts; (b) Adoptive Alumni; (c) Ex-Students of the Collegiate Department whose classes have graduated.

The honorary members shall consist of those on whom the Association may see fit to confer title.

The Creighton University Athletic Association.

This society was organized for the double purpose of fostering a college spirit and of encouraging healthful bodily exercise among the students. The latter aim is not considered as an end sufficiently worthy in itself, but rather as an aid to earnest application to more serious pursuits. The association has been in existence a number of years, but only during the last four years has it made its presence felt in inter-collegiate contests on the gridiron and the diamond. It is the hope and purpose of the association to further indoor athletics by fitting up in the near future a modern gymnasium with all necessary appurtenances.

College Departments.

POST-GRADUATE CLASSES.

These classes were first organized in 1903. They meet in the Lecture Halls of the Edward Creighton Institute every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 p. m. from October to May.

Whilst intended primarily for the students of the Medical and Law Departments of the University, the classes are open, too, to all college graduates, advanced and special students and professional gentleman who may desire an opportunity to review their college work and to make a more thorough and practical study of its fundamental questions after some experience in active life will have made them realize its importance.

The class exercises consist of lectures and discussions on the chief points of logic, psychology, ethics, literature and oratory.

Those who have already attained the degree of A. B. will be eligible to that of A. M. on the conditions of requisite attendance at the lectures, the presentation of an original thesis and an examination satisfactory to the Board of Trustees of the University.

A fee of five dollars, payable in advance, is charged.

The schedule of lectures is announced in September.

THE DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS.

The Department of Physics occupies the entire front of the north wing on the third floor. The lecture room is 26x33 feet and the seats are arranged in tiers. There is every convenience for experimenting with sunlight and with arc and

incandescent lamps, with direct and alternating currents supplied by external circuits, with compressed and rarified air, gas, water, and the like.

The cabinet of physical apparatus measures 33x54 feet and is exceptionally well stocked with instruments of all kinds. Besides the ordinary physical equipment there is a triple stereopticon with every attachment, prism and grating spectroscopes, a binocular microscope with ten objectives, an elaborate outfit and a large classified list of prepared objects, an electric gyroscope, a motor generator, a mercury arc rectifier, a very large induction coil, and a fine display of Geissler tubes.

DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY.

The Department of Chemistry is located on the second floor in the main building, and occupies a space of 51x60 feet. In the lecture room the seats are arranged in tiers. The table commands every facility, and a large fume chamber is close at hand. The supply of chemicals is very complete, and there is also a dark room for photographic work. The laboratory accommodates sixty students, each of whom has direct access from his own locker to gas, water and drainage.

THE ASTRONOMICAL OBSERVATORY.

William F. Rigge, S. J., Director.

Building. The Observatory consists of an equatorial room 14½ feet in diameter, capped by a hemispherical dome, and a transit room 15x16 feet, connected by a short passage. The material is pressed brick trimmed with stone.

Location. The Observatory is situated about 250 feet north of the main entrance of the college, and on the termination of the spur of a hill from which there is an abrupt descent in all directions except the south. The transit is in longitude 6 h. 23 m. 46.96 s. west of Greenwich, and in latitude 41 degrees 16 minutes 5.6 seconds north, and its axis is 1,129 feet or 344 meters above sea level, and 167 feet above the city datum plane or the lowest low water of the Missouri river at this place. The transit commands the entire meridian, and the equatorial the entire sky except a portion between the south and the southwest.

The location of the Observatory was determined as well by private observations of stars, as by connection with a primary station of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey

about half a mile distant. On August 5, 6, 7, 1887, a formal exchange of longitude signals took place between The Creighton Observatory and the Naval Observatory in Washington, D. C. And on April 25 and 30 and May 3, 1900, the Observatory of the University of Nebraska at Lincoln obtained its longitude from Creighton Observatory by an exchange of telephonic clock signals.

Equipment. A Steward five-inch equatorial telescope is provided with divided circles, a driving clock, and a Steinheil grating spectroscope.

A Fauth three-inch transit is equipped with right ascension and declination micrometers and a divided circle read by micrometer microscopes to the tenth of a second.

A modified two-inch Steward altazimuth carries a double eye-piece micrometer and a zenith level.

A vault with triple walls contains a Howard mean time and a Fauth sidereal clock.

There are also a Fauth chronograph, a Heinrich chronometer, a sextant, a double-mirror heliostat, Bailey's astral lantern, fifteen-inch Joslin globes, a variety of eyepieces and other attachments.

The building is lighted by sixteen-candle-power electric lamps, and the instruments by one-candle-power lamps. For many years the chronograph received daily the Washington clock signals.

Foundation. The equatorial was purchased in 1884 and permanently mounted in 1886. The transit was set up in 1887, and the clock vault built in 1889.

Object. The observatory was erected for a double purpose. First, for the instruction of students. Besides the regular students in the college course of astronomy, there have been special and advanced ones, mostly during the vacation months.

Secondly, to subserve the zeal of its directors. This has depended upon their own inclinations and the time they could spare from other duties. In following this inclination the Directors have given their attention to the observation of occasional phenomena and to writing for the standard Astronomical Journals and for several popular magazines.

Recognition. The Observatory was first noticed in the report of the Smithsonian Institution of 1885, then in those of 1886 and 1888, and was placed upon its official list of the

world's observatories in 1902. It is described in the Congressional record of the 56th Congress, first session, by Hon. W. E. Chandler in his speech of April 11, 1900. It is listed in Popular Astronomy No. 75, and in the Revue des Questions Scientifiques in 1906. And finally it appears in Les Observatoires Astronomiques and les Astronomes issued by the Observatoire Royal de Belgique in 1907.

SCHOOL OF PEDAGOGY.

Bachelor's Degree Pedagogical Course.

The purpose of this course is to give such special train-in for the teaching profession as will entitle the recipient of the bachelor's degree in the Arts' course to be accredited as a qualified teacher within the meaning of the school law of Nebraska.

The conditions for entrance are the same as for the College of Arts. The course embraces, besides the branches taught in that department, the special studies required by law for teachers; such as the theory and art of teaching, the history of education, methods of instruction, school supervision, etc.

The University Teachers' Certificate is granted to graduates of the College who have satisfactorily completed this special course as outlined below, in virtue of the recognition of The Creighton University by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction "as an institution duly incorporated under the laws of the State of Nebraska, and having an equivalent of the courses in the University of Nebraska for the degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Science. It is, therefore, authorized to issue certificates to such graduates as have completed the course of special training and instruction of teachers, said course being an equivalent of the course prescribed by the regents and faculty of the University of Nebraska for the special training and instruction of teachers, and such graduates shall be accredited as qualified teachers within the meaning of the school laws of the state, having equal privilege upon equal conditions with graduates from any and all other educational institutions within the state under the school laws thereof."

Basis of this Recognition.—(a) Training in education looking to the first grade state teachers' certificate, is confined to the courses leading to the degrees of A. B. and B. S., and is offered, as a rule, to Juniors and Seniors only.

(b) Eighteen hours in Philosophy and Education are required as follows:

EDUCATION:		PHILOSOPHY:	
History of Education	3	General Psychology	3
History of Modern Education	3	Experimental Psychology	3
Child Study	2	Or the Equivalent Number of hours from—	
Educational Psychology	2	Logic, Deduction and Induction	3
Educational Classics	2	Introduction to Philosophy	3
Systems of Education	2	Philosophy Themes	1-3
School Supervision	2	General Psychology, animal	2
Methods of Instruction, Elementary	2	General Psychology, child	2
Methods of Instruction, Secondary	2	Special Psychology	2
The High School	1 or 2	Race Psychology	2
or The High Schools, especially American	1 or 2	Ethical Theory	2
A total of	12	A total of	6

(c) The completion of work amounting to at least 20 hours in a subject or group of closely allied subjects which the student expects to teach, the ultimate decision as to the student's proficiency resting with the Professors concerned.

Special Lectures in this Department.

Rev. Eugene A. Magevney, S. J.—The History of Education.

Rev. Michael J. O'Connor, S. J.—Systems of Education and Methodology.

Rev. Albert Wise, S. J.—School Supervision.

Rev. William T. Kinsella, S. J.—Mental and Moral Philosophy.

THE COLLEGE OF ARTS.

CALENDAR, 1908-1909.

January 3—Classes resumed after Christmas Recess.

January 6-9—Annual Retreat of Students.

January 11—Preliminary Oratorical Contest.

January 24—Mid-Year Examinations of Seniors,—Calculus.

January 31—Mid-Year Examination of Seniors,—Philosophy.

February 1—Second Semester begins.

February 7—Founders' Day. Solemn Memorial Exercises in honor of Edward Creighton and John A. Creighton, Co-Founder of The Creighton University.

February 17—February Examinations, Undergraduate and Academy Classes.

February 21—Nebraska State Oratorical Contest.

February 22—Washington's Birthday—Holiday.

February 25—Banquet of the Alumni Association, this year taking the character of a farewell reception to our late President, Rev. M. P. Dowling, S. J., and of a welcome to the incoming President, Rev. E. A. Magevney, S. J.

March 11—March Assembly. Honor Lists published.

March 17—Holiday.

March 25—Inter-Collegiate English Contest, Undergraduate Classes.

April 15—Preliminary Elocution Contest, Undergraduate and Academy Classes.
Easter Recess begins.

April 21—Classes resumed.

April 22—Inter-Collegiate Latin Contest, Undergraduate Classes.

April 27—April Examinations, Undergraduate and Academy Classes.

May 13—Elocution Contest, Undergraduate and Academy Classes.
Repetitions begin in all classes.

May 20—Annual Examination—Senior Class—Evidences of Religion

May 26—Catechetical Essay submitted, Undergraduate Classes.

May 27—Annual Examination—Senior Class—Astronomy.

June 1—Philosophical Essay submitted—Senior Class.

June 3—Annual Examination—Senior Class—Philosophy.

June 6—Annual Examinations begin—Undergraduate Classes.

June 18—Commencement Day.

August 19—Entrance Examinations.

August 26—Conditioned Examinations—Latin, English.

August 27—Conditioned Examinations—Greek, History.

August 28—Conditioned Examinations—Mathematics.

August 29—Conditioned Examinations—Sciences.

September 1—Registration.

September 2—Session begins, First Semester—Undergraduate Classes.

September 11—Solemn Mass of the Holy Ghost.

September 14—Sodalities reorganize.

September 16—Literary Societies reorganize.
October 19—October Examinations—Undergraduate Classes.
November 4—November Assembly—Honor Lists published.
November 11—Solemn Requiem Mass for deceased Professors and Students.
November 15—President's Day.
November 26—Thanksgiving Day.
December 2—Oratorical Papers submitted—Undergraduate Classes.
December 8—Feast of the Immaculate Conception—Sodality Day.
December 9—December Examinations—Undergraduate Classes.
December 22—December Assembly.
December 23—Christmas Recess begins.

1909.

January 4—Classes resumed.

Undergraduate School.

OFFICERS AND FACULTY.

Rev. Eugene A. Magevney, S. J.,
President.

Rev. Michael J. O'Connor, S. J.,
Vice-President and Prefect of Studies.

Rev. John C. Kelly, S. J.,
Treasurer.

Rev. Martin M. Bronsgeest, S. J.,
Chaplain.

Rev. William T. Kinsella, S. J.,
Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy and English Literature (Senior and Junior).

Rev. William F. Rigge, S. J.,
Professor of Geology, Physics and Astronomy.

Rev. James J. Curran, S. J.,
Professor of Calculus.

Rev. Ignatius Kircher, S. J.,
Professor of Mathematics (Sophomore and Freshman).

Rev. Thomas Conners, S. J.,
Professor of Latin, Greek and English (Sophomore); Lecturer in Civics and Political Economy; Librarian.

Rev. Patrick Mullens, S. J.,
Professor of History; Latin, Greek and English (Freshman); Moderator of the Creighton Oratorical Ass'n.

Rev. Michael J. O'Connor, S. J.,
Lecturer in Christian Doctrine.

Rev. Martin M. Bronsgeest, S. J.,
Professor of French.

Rev. William Schierman, S. J.,
Professor of German; Director of Music.

John E. Knipscheer, S. J.,
Professor of Chemistry.

Rev. Albert Wise, S. J.,
Faculty Director of Athletics.

W. J. Schneider,
Physical Culture Classes.

ENTRANCE REQUIREMENTS.

Students may enter the Undergraduate School at any time during the session, and, on examination, will be assigned to the class for which their prior attainments have fitted them. Satisfactory testimonials will be required from those who come from other institutions.

It is to be noted that Creighton College is a Classical College of prescribed courses. The prescribed studies include both Latin and Greek and no one will be received as a candidate for the degree of A. B. unless he takes all of the prescribed studies, including both Latin and Greek. Entrance to the Freshman Class requires that the candidate shall have made four years of Latin and three of Greek.

Special classes are provided in the Creighton High School conected with the College, wherein by almost exclusive attention to Latin and Greek, graduates of approved High Schools, who have not qualified in Latin or Greek, may in one or two years fit themselves for graded entrance into Freshman Class.

Candidates for admission to the advanced classes must pass a satisfactory examination upon all the subjects previously studied by the Class which they propose to enter.

Certificates that they have completed the prescribed amount of High School work in schools of established reputation will be required from those students who seek to enter the Freshman Class without examination.

In all other cases, for admission to this class a successful examination is required in the work prescribed in Creighton High School or its equivalent.

Course of Studies.

PHILOSOPHY.

Course I. Logic—Five hours a week for half a year.

(a) Minor Logic or Dialectics.

The nature of simple apprehensions.—Divisions of ideas.—Judgments and propositions.—Reasoning.—The categorical syllogism and its rules.—The hypothetical syllogism.—Other species of arguments.—Indirect reasonings.—Sophisms.—Philosophic discussion.

(b) Major or Critical Logic.

The nature of certainty and its elements.—The fact of certainty as opposed to skepticism.—The means of certainty in the senses, in the intellect, in authority, and in common sense.—Objective evidence the ultimate criterion of certainty.

Course II. Mental Philosophy—Five hours a week for half a year.

(a) General Metaphysics.

The nature of being; its concept and analogy, essence and existence, possible being.—The first principles derived from being.—The attributes of being, unity, truth, goodness, substance and accident, cause and effect.—The chief perfections of being.—The infinite, the necessary.—Order and beauty.

(b) Cosmology.

The origin, purpose and perfection of the world.—The laws of nature and miracles.—Constitution of bodies; theories, ancient and modern.

Course III.—Five hours a week, one-half a year.

(a) Psychology.

Life, plant life, animal life, intellectual life.—Cognition, sensitive and intellectual.—Appetite, sensuous and rational.—The human soul, its nature, its origin, its destiny.—Theories of evolution.

(b) Natural Theology.

The existence of God.—On atheism.—The essence of God, His infinite perfection.—On pantheism.—The immortality, immensity, eternity of God.—The knowledge, will and power of God.—Divine Providence.

Course IV.—Moral Philosophy—Five hours a week, one-half year.

(a) General Principles.

The ultimate end of man.—The use of the present life.—The morality of human acts.—The essence of morality.—Accountability for moral acts. Circumstances lessening accountability.—The passions.—Virtues and vices.

Law in general.—The eternal law.—The natural law.—Positive law.—Conscience.—Sanction of the moral law.

(b) Special Applications.

I. Individual rights and duties.

(A) Duties to God: adoration, faith, love.

(B) Duties to ourselves.—Suicide immoral.

(C) Duties to other men. (a) Justice and charity.—(b) Duties regarding the minds and wills of others.—Lying. (c) Duties regarding the lives of others.—Homicide.—Self-defense. (d) Duties regarding honor.—Duelling.

(D) Rights of ownership. Communism.—Validity of titles to ownership.—Ways of acquiring property.—Transfer of property by contract.—Wages of laborers.

II. Social Rights and Duties.

Society in general.—The family.—Divine institution and necessity, unity and indissolubility of marriage.—Parental authority.—Education.—Master and servant.—Slavery.

III. Civil Society.

(a) Nature and origin.—The end of civil government.—The units composing civil society.—Civil authority.—The different forms of government.—Duties and rights of the government regarding moral and intellectual welfare.—Material prosperity.—Public morality.—Religious liberty.—Liberty of the Press.—The social problem.

(b) Functions of the civil government.—Legislative; the judiciary, the executive.—Object of punishment.—Capital punishment.—Other penalties.—Duties of civil officers.

(c) International law.—The equal natural rights of nations.—Intervention.—Concordats.—War and arbitration.

TEXT-BOOKS.

Logic and Metaphysics.—Russo's Summa Philosophica. For reference, Hill, Stonyhurst Series, Poland, Coppens.

Ethics.—Jouin's Elementa Philosophiae Moralis. For reference, Russo, Hill, Coppens, Poland, Stonyhurst Series. Liberatore's Political Economy.

LATIN.

Course I. Rhetoric Class—Five hours a week, one-half year.

(a) Cicero: Pro Lege Manilia, In Catilinam, I, II, III, IV. Horace: Odes, Epodes, Satires (selected).

(b) Latin composition in imitation of author.

(c) Sight translation.

Course II. Rhetoric Class—Five hours a week, one-half year.

(a) Cicero: Pro Marcello, Pro Milone.
Tacitus: Agricola, Germania.

(b) Latin composition in imitation of author.
Original composition in Latin.

(c) Sight translation.

Course III. Poetry Class—Five hours a week, one-half year.

(a) Virgil's, Aeneid (Book VI and selected passages from other books.)
Horace's Ars Poetica, Easier Odes; Select Christian Lyrics.

(b) Composition in prose in imitation of Cicero. Off-hand translation into Latin from English text-books and from Homer. —Practice in verse-writing.

Course IV. Poetry Class—Five hours a week, one-half year.

(a) Virgil's, Aeneid, Books I and II.
Cicero: Pro Archia.

(b) Latin composition in keeping with Arnold's Practice, Part II and III.

GREEK.

Course I. Rhetoric Class—Five hours a week, one-half year.

(a) Demosthenes, Philippics or Olynthiacs. St. Chrysostom, Eutropius. Sophocles.—Oedipus Tyrannus or Antigone Aeschylus.—Prometheus Bound.

(b) Composition, Imitation of Authors.

Course II. Rhetoric Class.—Five hours a week, one-half year.

(a) Author.—Demosthenes, Philippics or Olynthiacs.

(b) Composition.—Imitation of Author.

Course III. Poetry Class—Five hours a week, one-half year.

(a) Authors; Homer's Iliad, Bk. VI.—Selected Odes, from Graeca Minora.

(b) Composition.—Translation of Homer into Attic Greek.—Theme work.

Course IV. Poetry Class—Five hours a week, one-half year.

(a) Authors; Homer's Iliad, Bk. I, Selections from Bks. II and V.—Selected Odes.

(b) Composition.—Themes.

N. B.—In courses III and IV, a close metrical and literary analysis of the author is aimed at.—Homeric peculiarities are examined and discussed, and the Greek Epic Cycle is historically considered, as well as Homer's influence on literature.

References: Gladstone's Works on Homer; Lawson's Successors of Homer; Mahaffy, Grote, Felton.

ENGLISH.

Course I. Philosophy Class—Two hours a week, one year.

(a) Philosophy of Literature.—Canons of Criticism.—Study of classical authors, particularly writers on philosophical topics.—Discussion of course of argumentation.

(b) Practice.—Written papers on philosophical subjects.—Oral and written criticisms of papers presented in class.

Course II. Rhetoric Class—Three hours a week, one-half year.

(a) Precepts.—The different species of oratory: deliberative, forensic, demonstrative and sacred.

(b) Authors: Historical and critical study of the master orators, ancient and modern.

(c) Practice: A written paper on topics assigned.—Criticisms of speeches or essays presented in class.—Analysis of orations and outlines of speeches to be delivered. References: Quintilian, Kleutgen, Blair, Bardeen, Genung, Hill, etc.

Course III. Rhetoric Class—Three hours a week, one-half year.

(a) Precepts: **Oratorical composition**—Qualifications of the Orator. Oratorical topics.—Order of arguments.—The parts of an oration (Coppens, S. J.)

(b) Authors: The best specimens of British and American orators read, analyzed and discussed.

(c) Practice: A written paper each week in imitation of models, or in illustration of precepts.

Course IV. Poetry Class—Three hours a week, one-half year.—Fiction.—Essays.—Poetry.

Theory: **Ground principles of literary aesthetics.** (a) Beauty. 1st. What things are beautiful? 2nd. What are the qualities or elements constituting beauty. (a) Physical (b) Moral and spiritual sublimity.

(b) Criticism. Taste, imagination, sentiment. For reference: Jungmann, Tapparelli, Addison, Burke, Allison, Upton, etc.

(2) Fiction, Romance, Novels, and their different classes, objective, subjective, real, ideal. Origin, development, volume, worth and uses of English prose fiction.—The Metrical Romances, Mallory, Sidney, Lyly, Lodge, Fielding, Smollet, Richardson, Goldsmith, Edgeworth, Scott, Dickens, Thackeray, Lytton, George Eliot, Stevenson, Howells, Crawford, etc.

For reference: Tuckerman, Cross, Crawford, Howells, Brander Matthews on the Historical novel; Arlo Bates' Aspects of Fiction.

(3) Poetry. Nature, province, divisions, qualities required in the poet.

For reference: Art of Poetry in the Britannica. Stedman's Nature of Poetry, and his Victorian and American Poets.—Sydney's "Defense of Poesy."—Shelley's "Defense of Poetry."—Leigh Hunt's "What is Poetry?"—Aristotle's Poetics.

Narrative Poetry. (1)..The Epic, (2) The Metrical Romance, (3) The Metrical Tale, (4) The Ballad, (5) The Descriptive Poem, including Pastoral and Idyllic, (6) The Allegory, (7) The Mock Heroic. Each kind studied in its nature, origin, history, present condition, etc.

Chosen specimens for class or private reading are examined acording to the following method: (1) Mastery of the Subject, (2) Metre, Rhyme, Stanza, Structure (3) Classification (4) Purpose, (5) Plot, (6) Characters, (7) Setting, (8) Contrast, (9) Style, (10) Characteristics of Author, (11) Memory passages, (12) Life of Author, (13) Critical Opinion, (14) Comparative Study, (15) Collateral Reading.

For reference: Lanier's Science of English Verse. Heydrick's "How to Study Literature," Gummere's Handbook of Poetics.

Course V. Poetry Class—Three hours a week, one-half year.

I. Lyric Poetry. (a) Nature. How distinguished from other kinds of Poetry; Varieties (a), (1) Simple (2) Emotional, Enthusiastic, (3) Reflective. (b) (1) Sacred, (2) Patriotic, (3) Love Lyrics, (4) Lyrics of Nature, (5) Lyrics of Grief, (6) Reflective, (7) Convivial, (8) Lyrical Ballad, (9) Miscellaneous.

(b) Classical specimens of each kind studied and explained in class-room in the following or some kindred order: Reading the Poem, Classification, Central Theme, Mood, Movement, Sound Structure, Style, Characteristics of Author, Memory Passages, Life of Author, Critical Opinion, Comparative Study, Collateral Reading.

(c) Origin and Growth of Lyric Poetry. Its great masters.

Present condition.

For Reference Gummere, Heydrick, etc.

II. Dramatic Poetry: (1) Tragedy, Comedy, The Reconciling Drama. Nature and characteristic of each. Difference between the Drama and other species of Poetry. Laws regulating Dramatic Composition.

(2) For class study and analysis, The Merchant of Venice, The Tempest, Hamlet, Macbeth, Richard III.

(3) Origin and History of the Drama; Shakespeare's place among dramatists.

For reference, Blair, Moulton, Schlegel. Cyclopedia Britanica on Dramatic Poetry.

Essays: (1) Nature, Structure, Kinds, personal, narrative, critical, reflective.

(2) Models of each species used for reading and class analysis.

(3) Origin, history and value of the Essay in English Literature.

Practical original composition of novelettes, poems and essays, at least one composition a week.

PRACTICAL ORATORY AND DEBATING.

Course I. Two hours once a week for nine months, besides special conferences and help given to individuals by the Professor.

The object of this course is to train the students of the Collegiate Department to readiness and fluency in speaking before an audience. To this end it is conducted according to strict parliamentary practice as is usual in debating societies. The literary and oratorical exercises are always under the direct supervision of a member of the Faculty. They are as follows:

1. Declamation and Elocutionary Reading of extracts from the classic drama or from model orations.

2. Criticism and discussion of interpretation and delivery by the Instructor, or by critics chosen from among the more advanced members.

3. Composition and reading of stories, poems, and essays, historical, critical or personal. Careful preparation by means of extensive reading and of consultation with the Instructor is prescribed for this exercise.

4. Set orations illustrative of the precepts for oratorical composition, on topics suited to the speaker and his hearers and written and delivered with a view to producing in the audience actually present the desired effect of convincing or of persuading to action.

5. Extempore speaking on questions discussed, or on matters of business proposed in joint session or transacted by committee.

6. The theory and practice of Parliamentary Law in deliberative assemblies. This constitutes the object of the vigilance of the chairman and of students chosen for this purpose. Extraordinary sessions, too, are called for the explicit and exclusive study of parliamentary practice.

7. Debates. The amount of time devoted to regular debates, the supervision exercised in the choice of questions, the assistance rendered in the preparation of argument, make this exercise the most profitable of all undertaken. Questions of interest of a political or historical or economic nature, prepared by a special committee, afford an opportunity to all the students to engage in general discussion.

8. Lectures . From time to time lectures and conferences are given by the Instructor or by other members of the Faculty on subjects and on methods of study of practical value.

EVIDENCES OF RELIGION.

Course I. Philosophy Class. One hour a week, one year. Apologetics. Christianity a Revealed Religion, Revelation in General.—Pre-Christian Revelation.—The Christian Revelation.—Institution of the Church.—The End of the Church.—The Constitution of the Church.—Marks of the Church.—The Teaching Office of the Church.—Sources of the Church's Teaching.—The Rule of Faith.

Course II. Rhetoric Class. One hour a week—one year. Christian Dogma. The Existence of God. The Nature of God. —The Attributes of God.—The Unity of God.—God in Three Persons.—God the Creator.—The Various Grades of Creation. —God the Redeemer of Fallen Man.—Grace actual and habitual.—The Sacraments as Means of Grace. The Sacraments in Particular.—The Church as a Means of Salvation.—The Last Things.

Course III. Poetry Class. One hour a week, one year. Christian Moral. The Basis of Morality.—Law and Conscience.—Conditions of Morality.—Moral Good and Moral Evil. —The Christian's Duties towards God, towards Himself and towards his Neighbor.—Christian Perfection.

HISTORY.

Course I. Rhetoric Class. One period a week, one year. Nature and general laws of History.—Sources of Historical knowledge.—Qualities required in the historian.—General reliability of history.—Special sources of error.

(a) False Statements. References.—Herodotus, Diodorus Siculus, Rollin, Rawlinson, Lenormant and Chevalier, Froude.

(b) Suppression of Facts. References.—Spalding's Miscellanea, Gibbon's Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, Prescott's Conquest of Mexico.

(c) Partiality. References.—Livy, Irving.

(d) Prejudice.

(e) False theories. References.—Hume, Mitford, Herder, Kant, Hegel, Guizot, Cousin, Michelet, Bancroft, Carlyle, Macaulay, Mitchel, Lingard.—Schools of History, Fatalistic, Descriptive, Judicial.—References.—Bossuet, Alzog, Darras, etc.—Philosophy of History.—References.—Voltaire, Montesquieu, Buckle, Guizot, Balmes.

Course II. Poetry Class. One hour a week, one year.—Ancient History from the first Punic War to the beginning of the Christian Era.—The first and second Punic Wars.—Antiochus the Great.—The Machabees.—The Third Punic War.—End of Grecian independence.—The Romans in Spain.—War with Jugurtha.—The Civil Wars in Rome.—Marius and Sulla, Pompey.—Cicero and Cataline. Julius Caesar.—His Conquest of Gaul and his victory over Pompey.— Caesar's death.—Octavius and Antony.—The Battle of Actium.—The Empire of Rome.

MATHEMATICS.

Course I. Philosophy Class. Two hours a week, one-half year.—Differential and Integral Calculus.—Differentiation.—Maclaurin's and Taylor's Theorems.—Maxima and Minima evolutes and involutes.—Tracing of curves.—Integration, Rectification, Quadrature, Cubature, Applications to Mechanics.—Surfaces in general.—(Hardy.)

Course II. Rhetoric Class. Four hours a week, one-half year.—Advanced Algebra.—(Wentworth.)

Course IV. Poetry Class. Four hours a week, one-half year.—Spherical geometry and spherical trigonometry.—(Wentworth.)

Course V. Poetry Class. Four hours a week, one-half year.—Plane trigonometry and surveying.—(Wentworth.)

SCIENCES.

ASTRONOMY.

Course I. Philosophy Class. Five hours a week, one-half year.

(a) The Doctrine of the Sphere.—The Earth, form, dimensions, rotation, mass and density.—The Moon.—The Sun.—Celestial Mechanics.—Comets and Meteors.—The Stars .

(b) Practice. Use of transit circle and of the equatorial. Use of the Ephemeris.—Calculation of Eclipses. Use of the spectroscope.

GEOLOGY.

Course II. Philosophy Class. Two hours a week, one year.

(a) Dynamical Geology.—Winds, Weathering, Rivers, Glaciers, Lakes, The Ocean, Volcanoes, Earthquakes.

(b) Structural Geology.—Rock-forming Minerals.—Composition and Structure of Rocks.—Physiographic Structure.

(c) Historical Geology.—Archaean and Algonkian, Paleozoic, Mesozoic and Cenozoic Eras.

PHYSICS.

Course III. Rhetoric Class. Three hours a week, one year.

(a) Light: Transmission.—Reflection.—Refraction.—Spectrum Analysis.—Polarization.—Diffraction.—Interference.—Theories of Light.

(b) Magnetism. Induction.—Lines of force.—Magnetic Dip.

(c) Statical Electricity: Induction.—Condensation.—Electrometers.—The Holtz and the Wimshurst Machines.

(d) Dynamical Electricity: Batteries.—Galvanometers.—Measurement.—Generation in a Magnetic Field.—The Dynamo and the Motor.—Transformers.—Direct and Alternating and Multiphase currents.—Tesla effects.—Crookes Tubes.—Roentgen Rays.

Course III. Poetry Class. Three hours a week, one year.

(a) Mechanics.—Statics.—Dynamics.

(b) Gravitation and Molecular Attraction.

(c) Liquids.—Specific Gravity.—Surface Tension.

(d) Gases, Properties and Laws.

(e) Sound.—Physical Theory of Music.—Analysis of Vibration.

(f) Heat. — General Effects. — Vaporization. — Latent Heat.—Specific Heat.

CHEMISTRY.

Course V. Rhetoric Class. Two hours a week, one year.

(a) General Chemistry.—Positive or Metallic Elements.

(b) Laboratory Practice.

Course VI. Poetry Class. Two hours a week, one year.

(a) General Chemistry.—Negative or Non-Metallic Elements.

(b) Laboratory Practice.

POLITICAL SCIENCE.

Course I. Rhetoric Class. One period a week, one-half year.

General Principles of Government:

(a) State Governments.—Constitution.—Their nature, object, establishment.—Departments; legislative, executive, judicial.

(b) The National Government: Origin, nature, growth. —Its Function; the legislative, the judiciary, the executive.

Course II. Rhetoric Class. One period a week, one-half year.

General Principles of Law:

(a) Municipal Law; civil rights, contracts, real estate, criminal law.

(b) International Law; its nature and authority;—War and Peace Rights and Duties of Belligerents—Rights and Duties of Neutrals.

ELOCUTION.

Course I. Philosophy Class. One hour a week, one year.

Mutual criticism of delivery and of interpretation.—Discussion.—Impromptu speaking.

Course II. Rhetoric Class. One hour a week, one year.

Rendition of Oratorical and Dramatic Selections. The style of delivery suited to various species of oratory.

Course III. Poetry Class. One hour a week, one year.

Interpretation and delivery.—Impersonation.—Constant application of theory and of experience acquired.

Register of Students.

PHILOSOPHY CLASS.

(Senior and Junior.)

BARRETT, PATRICK J.
CULLEN, T. WILLIAM
DALLY, FRANCIS B.
DONAHUE, WILLIAM J.
DWYER, JOHN P.
HORAN, PHILIP E.
JACK, WILLIAM D.
LOVELY, JOSEPH
MAGIRL, ROBERT F.
McCAULEY, PAUL B.
McGRATH, CHARLES J.
PETERS, GEORGE A.
THIELEN, CHARLES J.
WARE, W. PAXTON
YATES. FRANCIS C.

RHETORIC CLASS.

(Sophomore.)

BYRNE, EUGENE A.
BYRNE, JOHN C.
CAHILL, EDWARD L.
COGHLAN, THOMAS J.
CORRIGAN, RAYMOND P.
GILLESPIE, HUGH F.
GILLESPIE, JOSEPH
JAMIESON, JOHN G.
KENNEDY, LOUIS A.
LALLY, CORNELIUS
LANIGAN, THOMAS W.
McCORMICK, JOHN
McSHANE, THOMAS
MULLEN, JOHN F.
MURPHY, COSMOR
PEACOCK, CORNELIUS P.
SCHMIDT, PAUL J.
SLATTERY. JAMES

POETRY CLASS.

(Freshman.)

COAD, RALPH
DELEHANT, JOHN W.
DRISCOLL, HENRY W.
FARRELL, HOWARD
FARRELL, RAYMOND A.
HARRINGTON, GERALD F.
HEYL, EARL
HOGAN, JOHN
JUDGE, JAMES
KENNEDY, BERNARD A.
KEYSER, GEORGE A.
KLEYLA, RAYMOND J.
McCAFFREY, HUGH M.
MALONEY, T. FRANCIS
MATTHEWS, FRANCIS P.
MOGAN, WILLIAM E.
MUGAN, MICHAEL J.
MURPHY, J. HARRY
PEASINGER, CHARLES W.
QUIGLEY, WILLARD H.
RADEMACHER, GERARD V.
*RING, EDWARD
SCOTT, WALTER H.
STAGNO, MICHAEL A.
SULLIVAN, JOSEPH F.
SULLIVAN, LEO
TANNER, JOSEPH W.
TAYLOR. EDMUND C.

—TOTAL, 61.

*Died January 21, 1908.

Creighton High School.

Preparatory Department to College.

OFFICERS AND FACULTY.

Rev. Eugene A. Magevney, S. J.,
President.

Rev. Michael J. O'Connor, S. J.,
Vice-President, Prefect of Studies.

Rev. John F. Weir, S. J.,
Principal of High School—Christian Doctrine.

Rev. John C. Kelly, S. J.,
Treasurer.

Rev. Albert Wise, S. J.,
Instructor in Latin, English, Bookkeeping and Elocution.

Rev. James A. Kleist, S. J.,
Instructor in Greek and History.

Rev. Patrick A. Mullens, S. J.,
Instructor in Christian Doctrine.

John E. Knipscheer, S. J.,
Instructor in Geometry.

Rev. Leo J. Lyons, S. J.,
Patrick Lonasney, S. J.,
Instructors in First Academic Class.

William Tierney, S. J.,
William Ryan, S. J.,
Instructors in Second Academic Class.

Rev. Gregory O'Kelly, S. J.,
Instructor in Special Class.

Joseph M. Kroeger, S. J.,
S. M. Bonaventure,
S. M. Camillus,
Instructors in Third Academic Class.

Rev. William Schierman, S. J.,
Rev. William Feld, S. J.,
Joseph M. Kroeger, S. J.,
Instructors in Modern Languages.

Rev. William Schierman, S. J.,
Rev. Gregory O'Kelly, S. J.,
Vocal and Instrumental Music.

ENTRANCE REQUIREMENTS.

High School Department.

Admission to Creighton High School supposes the completion of that course of studies which prepares a boy for admission to a regular High School. Sometimes a boy may be admitted who has not completed the Grammar School Course, but, who, upon examination, will be found so far advanced in English and Arithmetic that he may be able, with more than usual industry, to follow the instruction of the lowest class of the school. It is to be noted that the school is a Classical High School of prescribed studies, except in the case of Modern Languages, which are optional studies. It should be clear, therefore, that its preparation is for classical college work and not specialized for technical, scientific, commercial or engineering studies.

Besides the regular course classes there is a Special Latin and Greek Class maintained to enable High School students, who have not taken Latin or Greek, to repair that deficiency. For entrance to this Special Class it is required that a student shall have made at least one year of High School studies. In this class double time is given to the study of Latin and Greek, and as soon as a student has graded up in Latin and Greek to the standing of the Class for which he is certified in English, History and Mathematics he will be at once transferred to that class.

This class is also open for Greek to students who have qualified for Freshman Class in Creighton College in all requirements except Greek.

LATIN.

Course I. Humanities Class. Five hours a week, one year.

(a) Grammar (First Term) Syntax reviewed with all notes.—Prosody begun.

(Second Term). Prosody continued, Comparative Grammar.

(b) Composition: Two written Exercises every week in imitation of Authors.

(c) Authors: (First term) Caesar Bk. III. and IV. or V. and VI.

(Second term) Cicero, De Amicitia.—Pro Marcello.—Virgil.—Eclogues I. and IV.

Course II. First Academic Class. Five hours a week, one year.

(a) Grammar. (First term) Syntax for moods and tenses to the end, excluding more difficult notes.

(Second term) Syntax of first term repeated, with notes and exceptions.

(b) Composition. Daily drill on rules seen in the Grammar.—Written exercises based on Caesar and Cicero, three times a week. Oral review once a week.

(c) Authors. (First term) Caesar, Bk. I. and II.

(Second term) Cicero's Selected Letters; Caesar, selections, or Nepos with a special study of difference of idioms in Latin and English.

(d) Memory Lesson. 250 lines of Author each term.

Course III. Second Academic Class. Five hours a week, one year.

(a) Grammar. (First term) Review of Etymology with all irregularities.—Syntax of all case construction, without notes and exceptions.

(Second term) Thorough study of case constructions.

(b) Composition. Daily Drill on Rules studied. Longer written exercises twice a week in imitation of Author.—Oral Review once a week.

(c) Authors. Historia Sacra; Reading Lessons from the Grammar; Phaedrus.

(d) Memory lesson. 200 lines of Author each term.

Course IV. Third Academic Class. Seven hours a week, one year.

(a) Grammar. (First term) Regular declensions and conjugations.—Rules of Concord.

(Second term) Review of declensions and conjugations, with exceptions and irregularities.—Review of declensions and conjugations, with exceptions and irregularities of nouns, pronouns, adjectives and verbs.—Elementary rules of Syntax.—Written exercises in imitation of Author three times a week.

(c) Authors: Extracts from Grammar, Historia Sacra.

(d) Memory Lesson: 150 Lines each term.

Course V. Special Class. Ten hours a week, one-half year. Five hours a week, one-half year.

(a) Grammar. (First term) Declensions and Conjugations, regular and irregular.—Elementary Rules of Syntax.

(Second term) Syntax of Case Constructions with all exceptions.

(b) Composition. Daily Drill on precepts, and longer written exercises three or four times a week. (Bennet's Latin Lessons, first term.)

(c) Authors: Extracts from Grammar.—Reading lessons in Bennett.

(d) Memory Lesson; 200 lines of Author.

GREEK.

Course I. Humanities Class. Five hours a week, one year.

(a) Grammar. (First term) Etymology and Syntax reviewed with all notes and exceptions.—Greek word-building.

(Second term) Comparative Grammar.

(b) Composition. Written exercises on Syntax in imitation of Authors.

(c) Authors. (First term) Palaephatus; Xenophon's Anabasis.

(Second term) Anabasis Bk. V.—St. John Chrysostom on Eutropius.

Course II. First Academic Class. Five hours a week, one year.

(a) Grammar. (First term) Review of Etymology, with exceptions and irregularities.—Syntax of case constructions.

(Second term) Syntax of Moods and Tenses, without exceptions.

(b) Composition. Daily drill on Precepts.—Written exercises based on Author.

(c) Authors. (First term) Reading lessons in the Grammar.

(Second term) Xenophon, Anabasis, Bk. I.

Course III. Second Academic Class. Five hours a week, one year.

(a) Grammar. Regular declensions.—Conjugations of regular verbs.—Formation of tenses of mute and liquid verbs.

(b) Composition. Daily drill in writing Greek in application of precepts.—Translation of simple sentences, in writing, two or three times a week.

(c) Authors. Reading lessons in the Grammar.

Course IV. Special Class. Five hours a week, one year.

(a) Grammar. Declensions and Conjugations, regular and irregular.—Syntax of Case Constructions.

(b) Composition. Daily drill on precepts, written exercises based on author, four or five times a week.

(c) Author. Reading lessons in the Grammar.

ENGLISH.

Course I. Humanities Class. Three hours a week, one year.

(a) (First Term) Precepts, Style, Qualities, Varieties.—Wit and Humor.

(Second Term) Species of Prose Composition, Narration, Description, Dialogues, Versification.—Coppens, S. J., Bks. IV. and V.

For reference: Genung, Hill, Hart, Scott, Denny.

(b) Composition: Once a week a written paper in illustration of the Precepts and Models studied in class. Daily exercises in literal or elegant translation of Latin or Greek Author.—Practice in Versification.

(c) Authors. (First Term) Selections from Irving, Addison, Prescott, Macaulay, DeQuincey.

(Second Term) Scott's "Lady of the Lake," Longfellow's "Evangeline," and "Tales of a Way-side Inn."—Aytoun's and Macaulay's Ballads and Lays. Selections from Catholic Poets.

Course II. First Academic Class. Five hours a week, one year.

(a) Precepts. (First Term) The Choice and Use of Words.—Purity.—Propriety.—Precision.—Sentence Structure,

(Second Term) Paragraph building.—Figures of Speech.—Letter Writing.

(b) Practice. Daily exercises on Precepts and Models.—A composition once a week as home work, according to a plan suggested and discussed in class.

(c) Authors. Selections from Irving, and from standard novelists. — Knight's "Half-hours with the Best Letter-writers."—Gray's Elegy.

Course III. Second Academic Class. Five hours a week, one year.

(a) Precepts. (First Term) English Syntax.— Discussion of the proper and improper use of the parts of speech.

(Second Term) Analysis of complex sentences in prose and verse. Logical analysis of paragraphs.

(b) Practice. Daily drill in correction of false syntax or in analysis of sentences.—Two compositions each week as home work.

(c) Authors. Brown's "Rab and His Friends," Goldsmith's "Deserted Village," Hawthorne's "Twice-Told Tales," Irving's "Sketch Book," Poe's "Gold Bug" and "Purloined Letter," etc.

(d) Memory work. Selections from Goldsmith and Longfellow.

Course IV. Third Academic Class. Five hours a week, one year.

(a) Precepts. Etymology.—Analysis of Sentences.—Sentence building.

(b) Practice. Daily Drill on Precepts.—Two compositions a week as home work.

(c) Authors. (First Term) Irving's "Sketch Book," Dickens' "Christmas Stories."

(Second Term) Hawthorne's "Tanglewood Tales."—Choice selections from various sources.

(d) Daily practice in reading and orthography.

PUBLIC SPEAKING AND DEBATING.

Course I. Two hours once a week, nine months, besides special help given to individuals by the professor.

The object of this course is essentially the same as that of the corresponding course in the Collegiate Department, to acquire ease and fluency in addressing an audience. The work

undertaken to this end by the students of the High School Department is, however, of necessity, more specific and restricted in its scope than that of the College course. Absolute grammatical correctness and propriety of diction in composition form the requisites for admission, and this proficiency in extempore speaking, together with an apt and graceful delivery, should be the constant aim of the student at this stage of his progress. The exercises adopted with the view to such proficiency of themselves afford ample opportunity for higher development.

Exercises:

1. Declamation and elocutionary reading of selections in prose or verse, followed by judicious criticism for the benefit of all the students by the instructor, a member of the Faculty.

2. The writing and reading of original papers on topics of interest, with special attention paid to precision and elegance of language and to correctness of taste.

3. Reviews of select pieces of standard literature and estimates of character chiefly in classic fiction.

4. Discussion of the merits and influence of great men in history; of national movements, etc., as studied in class.

5. Regular debates on questions within the mental range of the members, involving careful preparation, clear, and logical treatment of argument and a forceful and easy delivery.

6. Off-hand speaking in rebuttal of argument or in the transaction of business.

7. The theory and practice of Parliamentary Law in the regular weekly sessions and in the extraordinary meetings called for the express purpose of making a study of this subject.

CHRISTIAN DOCTRINE.

Course I. Humanities Class. One hour a week, one year.

Review of matter treated in Courses II., III., IV.—Lectures and Discussion.

Practical Instructions on the Counsels, the Religious State, Religious Orders. Repetition and the development of the Instructions on Devotion given the preceding year; fuller explanation of Indulgences, Kinds, Conditions, etc.

Course II. First Academic Class. One hour a week one year.

On Faith, its object, necessity, qualities.—The Apostles' Creed.

Course III. Second Academic Class. One hour a week, one year.

On the Commandments of God.—The Precepts of the Church, Sin and Virtue.

Course IV. Third Academic Class. One hour a week, one year.

On Grace.—The Sacraments and Sacramentals.

HISTORY.

Course I. Humanities Class. Two periods a week, one year—besides periods devoted to Historical Essays.

(a) Origin of the Human Race.—The Scripture Account and Evolution.—The Ancient Monarchies of the East.—Rise and Progress of Idolatry.—The Mission of the Hebrews.

(b) The Grecian States.—Settlement and Early History.—Sparta and Lycurgus.—Athens and Solon.—The Persian Invasion of Greece.—The Age of Pericles.—The Retreat of the Ten Thousand.—The Theban War.—Philip of Macedon.—Alexander the Great and his Campaigns.

(c) Rome and the Romans.—Romulus and the Monarchy.—The Roman Republic; its foundation and constitution.—The Agrarian Law.—The Laws of the Twelve Tablets.—The Subjugation of Latium.—The Wars with the Samnites and with Pyrrhus.

Course II. First Academic Class. Two hours a week, one year.

Modern history from the beginning of the twelfth century to the end of the nineteenth.

(a) Origin and Causes of the Crusades.—The Kingdom of Jerusalem.—Frederick Barbarossa.—Richard Coeur-de-Leon, Saladin, Louis IX. of France.—Results of the Crusades.—Wars between France and England.—The Fall of Constantinople.

(b) Overthrow of the Moors in Spain.—The Reign of Ferdinand and Isabella.

The Discovery of America.—The Conquest of Mexico and of Peru.—Luther and the Reformation.—Charles V. and Philip

II.—England under the Tudors and the Stuarts.—The Commonwealth and Oliver Cromwell.

(c) France under Louis XIV.—The Rise of Prussia.—Frederick II.—The French Revolution.—Napoleon Bonaparte.—Revolutions in Various European States.—Victor Emanuel, King of Italy.—The Franco-Prussian War.—The New German Empire and the Republic of France.

Fredet's Modern History. References: Guggenberger, S. J., Sanderson.—Hardiman, Fisher, Sheldon.

Course III. Second Academic Class. Two hours a week, one year

(a) The Period from the Foundation of the Roman Empire to the Migration of Nations

Rise of the Roman Empire, its rulers, condition of the people.—Christianity and its Influence on Society.—Struggles of the Infant Church.—The Empire at its Height.—The attempt to crush out Christianity.—Failure and decay.—The triumph of the Church.—Constantine and the Eastern Empire.

(b) Ancient German Tribes.—Their Invasions of the Roman Provinces.—The Huns.—The Vandals.—The Visigoths and Ostrogoths.—The Franks and the Lombards.—Rise of Mohammedanism.—The Papal States.—Pepin and Charlemagne.—The Normans and their Conquests. — The Greek Empire. — The Greek Schism.—Feudalism.

References: Guggenberger, S. J., Mommsen, Fisher, Grote, Parsons, Ozanam, Green.

Course IV. Third Academic Class. Two hours a week, one-half year.

A careful review of the history of the United States.

GEOGRAPHY.

Course I. First Academic Class. One hour a week, one year.

Physical Geography.

Course II. Second Academic Class. One hour a week, one year.

Review of Geography in connection with History.

Course III. Third Academic Class. Two hours a week, one-half year.

(a) A rapid review of Geography for the two-fold purpose of ascertaining the proficiency in this branch, of the first year students, and,

(b) Of training them to uniformity in the intelligent use of the atlas and in the drawing of outline maps in connection with the study of History.

MATHEMATICS.

Course I. Humanities Class. Four hours a week, one year.

(First term) Plane Geometry, Books I., II., III.

(Second term) Plane and Solid Geometry, Books IV., V., VI., VII.

Course II. First Academic Class. Four hours a week, one year.

(First term) Algebra. Through Quadratic Equations.

(Second term) Wentworth's Advanced Algebra.

Course III. Second Academic Class. Four hours a week, one year.

(First term) Algebra. Fundamental operations (reviewed).—Fractions.

(Second term) Fractional Equations.—Quadratics.

Course IV. Third Academic Class. Five hours a week, one year.

(First term) Arithmetic. Percentage and its application.—Ratio and Proportion. — Mensuration. — Series. — Advanced Test Examples.

(Second term) Algebra. Fundamental operations.

ELOCUTION.

Course I. Humanities Class. One hour a week, one year.

Vocal Culture.—Repetition of work of preceding years.—Power, Stress, Melody, Pitch, Tone, Slides and Waves.

Gesture Drill.—More difficult positions.—Complex gestures.—Calisthenic exercises.—Concert drill.

Renditions of Metrical Compositions.—Expression of the passions.

Course II. First Academic Class. One hour a week, one year.

Vocal Culture.—Repetition of work of preceding years.—Inflection of words and sentences.—Pauses and Cadences.—Qualities of voice.

Gesture Drill.—Combinations of simpler gestures and movements.—Calisthenic exercises.—Concert drill.

Course III. Second Academic Class. One hour a week, one year.

Vocal Culture.—Repetition of work of preceding years.—Breathing exercises.—Articulation.— Pronunciation.—Concert Drill.—Gesture Drill.—Position and movement.—Varieties of simple gestures.—Calisthenic exercises.—Concert drill.

Course IV. Third Academic Class. One hour a week, one year.

Vocal Culture.—Breathing exercises.—Articulation.—Pronunciation of Vowels and Consonants.—Concert drill.

Gesture Drill.—Positions in reading and declamation.—Simple gestures.—Calisthenic exercises.—Concert drill.

MODERN LANGUAGES.

Course I. German. Three half-hours a week, one year.

(a) Precepts. Syntax completed. Comparison of idioms in English and German.

(b) Practice. Exercises in translation, both oral and written.

(c) Authors. Classic selections at the option of the professor.

Course II. German. Three half-hours a week one year.

(a) Precepts. Etymology.—Fundamental Rules of Syntax.—Idioms.

(b) Practice. Reading Exercises, oral and written, in translation.

(c) Authors. Extracts from Grammar.

Course III. French. Three half-hours a week, one year.

(a) Precepts. Review of irregular verbs.—Syntax completed.

(b) Translation. Oral and written translation.

(c) Authors. Selections at the option of the professor.

Course IV. French. Three half-hours a week, one year.

(a) Precepts. Etymology to irregular verbs.—Easier rules of syntax.

(b) Practice. Reading.—Oral and written translation.

(c) Authors. Extracts from Grammar.

BUSINESS COURSES.

Course I. Bookkeeping. Three hours a week, one year.

Double entry. — Day Book. — Journal. — Ledger. — Cash Book.—Sales Book.—Trial Balance.—Balance Sheet.—Checks. —Notes.—Drafts.—Receipts, etc.

Course II. Business Writing, Advanced Course. Two half-hours a week, one year.

Review of the work of the preceding year.—The Palmer Method completed.

Course III. Business Writing. Three half-hours a week, one year.

Introduction to rapid and easy writing, according to the Palmer Method.

VOCAL MUSIC.

One half-hour a week and one hour's joint practice after class hours.

Aim. Since both the theoretical and practical knowledge of musical notation and tone production are regarded as integral parts of a general and liberal education, it is the aim of the instructor in vocal music to impart a general, rather than a specific training in this art. In many of the primary schools the foundation is already laid; but it is deemed desirable to insure the possession of that knowledge and to enhance it, while the student is engaged in academic studies.

Courses. The courses are arranged as far as can be done conveniently with the needs of the pupils, in regular gradation according to the judgment of the instructor, in such a manner, however, that at least one half-hour a week is devoted to each of the different grades.

Besides this regular course, one hour's practice a week is usually afforded to select groups of pupils showing any marked aptitude for vocal music.

Register of Students.

THE HIGH SCHOOL.

Fourth Year (Humanities Class).

ARMSTRONG, EDGAR V.
BACHAND, LOUIS G.
BURLEW, CHARLES A.
CARROLL, GEORGE P.
CARLOW, RICHARD W.
CONNELL, HERBERT J.
CONNOLLY, JAMES J.
DAUGHERTY, JOHN C.
DAY, L. B.
DONNELLY, THOMAS S.
DONOVAN, WILLIAM E.
DREIBUS, PERCY
EMERY, AUSTIN
FARRELL, ROBERT F.
FRIMANN, PERRY J.
HANNON, T. EMMETT
HARRIGAN, CLARENCE E.
HUNTZINGER, ARTHUR
HYNES, WILLIAM
INEICHEN, LEO
KELLEY, PAUL L.
KENNEDY, HAROLD
KERNS, JOHN T.
LANPHIER, THOMAS G.
LYNCH, JOSEPH P.
MAHER, JOSEPH M.
MARRIN, FRANCIS E.
MARTIN, CLEMENT L.
McNAMARA, RAYMOND D.
MERRITT, RALPH L.
MULLEN, FRANCIS R.
MULLIN, JOSEPH
MURPHY, DANIEL
MURPHY, FRANCIS P.
O'LEARY, DAVID J.
O'NEIL, JOHN H.
OWENS, W. RAYMOND
PRITCHETT, HAROLD L.
ROSE, WILLIAM T.
SHIRLEY, E. GEORGE
STAPENHORST, HARRY
SULLIVAN, JOHN E.
SWEENEY, JAMES
WALLACE, FRANK
WARNER, CHARLES P.
WELCH. JOHN

Third Year (First Academic Class).

BAMFORD, RAYMOND
BARRETT, THOMAS
BARRY, JAMES B.
BEGLEY, HARRY M.
BEVERIDGE, JOHN
BOYLE, STEPHEN A.
BURKE, DONALD J.
BURT, OWEN
BYRNE, LEO
COBRY, CHARLES F.
COFFEY, JOHN L.
COLLINS, RICHARD A.
CONNELL, ROBERT D.
CONNOLLY, CORNELIUS F.
COUPAL, VITAL P.
COX, HAROLD M.
DOUGAN, JOHN
FESTNER, JULIUS
FLOERSCH, GERARD A.
FOLLMAN, JOHN
GIBSON, ALBERT A.
GILLESPIE, FRANK W.
HAARMAN, CARL T.
HRONEK, WALTER C.
JAMIESON, ALEXANDER
KAVANAGH, LOUIS D.
KELLY, JAMES F.
KENNEDY, THOMAS S.
KRANZ, LESLIE H.
LANPHIER, BASIL C.

LOWE, JOHN C.
McCAFFREY, JAMES J.
McCAFFREY, OWEN P.
McCRANN, WILLIAM J.
McKEE, NEIL
McMAHON, EMMETT
McSHANE, GEORGE
MEYEN, CONRAD
MICHELSEN, HARRY W.
MOONEY, PATRICK B.
MUFFITT, DEISS E.
MURPHY, EDWARD
NUGENT, JOSEPH A.
NORRISS, THOMAS
O'CONNOR, JOHN J.
O'DONAHOE, GERALD
O'NEIL, JAMES A.
PADRNOS, JOSEPH L.
PRENDERGAST, WALTER
RILEY, GEORGE L.
ROURKE, DAVID T.
RUSH, LEO J.
RUSSUM, CARL
SHERRY, JAMES P.
SMITH, JAMES F.
SPELLMAN, JOHN
SQUIRES, HAROLD
SWEENEY, EDWARD
VOLKMEIER, ARTHUR E.
WHITTAKER. REGINALD

Second Year (Second Academic Class).

BOHAN, WILLIAM
BORGHOFF, FRANK
BOWLER, GEORGE W.
BURNS, FRANK
CAIN, VINCENT
CALLAHAN, EDWARD F.
CARMODY, FRANCIS S.
CHRISTIE, ARTHUR
CONNOLLY, JAMES P.
CRAREN, ROBERT J.
CRAWFORD, WILLIAM
CRONIN, JOHN
DONAHUE, EDWARD J.
FOLEY, SIDNEY J.
FURAY, WILLIAM F.
GAHAN, DAVID
GAUVREAU, ALFRED
GILLESPIE, BERNARD
GOODALL, OSWALD
GOSSELIN, EARL
HAHN, FRED
HALL, PERCY
HALPINE, JOHN W.
HAYES, ROY
HEAFEY, MORGAN J.
HERBES, WALTER J.
HOULTON, JOHN
KELLY, CHARLES
KENNY, ROBERT W.
KERR, LOUIS
LANGAN, HUGH
LARKIN, JOHN J.
LYNCH, DANIEL
McAVOY, PRESTON T.
McDERMOTT, RAYMOND
MARTIN, RAYMOND
MOLLNER, PAUL F.
MORGANTHALER, OTIS P.
NELSON, THEODORE
O'LEARY, DUNCAN
PETERS, EDWARD
PETERSON, CURTISS
POLSKI, JOHN L.
RANCE, WILLIAM
RICKER, CHARLES
RICKER, GEORGE E.
ROUNDS, GARLAND L.
SHEEHY, JOSEPH P.
SHEETS, FLOYD
SHELBY, VICTOR
SMITH, ZENOS B.
SMYTH, BERNARD
SOAT, RAYMIND
SOBCZYK, ANDREW

SUBER, CHARLES E.
SULLIVAN, CHARLES
SULLIVAN, HARRY
SULLIVAN, HENRY L.
TAMISIEA, JOHN A.
WAGNER, ANTHONY C.
WALDMAN, LOUIS F.
ZACH. WILLIAM T.

Third Year (Third Academic Class).

APPLEBY, CHARLES A.
ARKFELD, RUPERT M.
BANCKER, DUDLEY
BARRETT, LAURENCE
BRITT, CHARLES W.
BROWN, CLINTON O.
BULLOCK, ARTHUR R.
BURKE, PAUL J.
BUSHMAN, LAURENCE
BUSHMAN, WILLIAM
CALDER, CHARLES E.
CHOQUETTE, RENE
CONNOLLY, EARL
CONNOR, EDWARD
DAILEY, ARTHUR
DONAHUE, JOHN
DONAHUE, PAUL
DOERING, GEORGE
DUFFY, JOHN
DUGGAN, CLEMENT
DUNPHY, MICHAEL F.
FENNELL, JOSEPH M.
FENTON, MICHAEL F.
FINNEY, JAMES
FISHER, LOUIS J.
FITZGERALD, EUGENE
FIXA, STANLEY
FOLEY, THOMAS
FORAN, THOMAS
GAUGHAN, MICHAEL
GREENE, FRANK E.
GREENE, HEELAN J.
GWYNN, WILLIAM
HANNON, CLIFTON
HANSEN, AUGUST H.
HAVERLY, NORMAN
HENNESSEY, LONZO J.
HENRY, FRANK T.
HERMSEN, LEO
HICKEY, JOHN
HUSE, FRED
JAURON, CLOVIS
JOHNSON, FRANCIS A.
KELLY, JOHN G.
KELLY, WILLIAM M.
KENNEDY, HARRY
KILLORAN, FRANK E.
LANTZSCH, M. OSCAR
LEE, JOHN A.
LENTZ, CARLISLE
LOGSDON, MARK
LOWRY, JAMES T.
LYONS, RAYMOND
McCABE, EDWARD J.
McCANN, ARTHUR
McCANN, ELBERT
McDERMOTT, EDWARD L.
McDERMOTT, FRANK
McGOLDRICK, THOMAS
McGOWAN, JOSEPH
McKEON, FRANCIS
McNAMARA, DANIEL
MARSHALL, JOHN W.
MAY, OSCAR
MELCHER, WILLIAM
MOORE, JOHN P.
MURPHY, J. BRIEN
MUXEN, HUGH
NERNESS, ARTHUR C.
O'CONNOR, THOMAS
OLESON, RUDOLF
O'KEEFE, THOMAS
O'NEILL, JAMES
ORMSBY, JOHN J.
PARKINS, FRANCIS
PARKS, GEORGE
PEPIN, ALFRED
PETERSON, OTTO P.

REGAN, THOMAS J.
RILEY, LAURENCE
RILEY, LEO
RUSH, HENRY J.
RYAN, WILLIAM
SCANLAN, JOHN T.
SCHAFER, CHARLES
SCHUMACHER, HENRY
SELZLE, LEO
SETCHELL, ALCIE
SHEEHAN, WILLIAM C.
SHELLEY, HAROLD
SHULTEIS, ARTHUR
SMITH, RICHARD A.
STEMM, WALTER C.
WELCH, FRANK
WEPPNER, FRED
WHELAN, WILLIAM F.
WHITE, AMBROSE
WIEGAND, FRANK
WOODRUFF, FRANK W.
YOUNG. CLIFFORD

Special Class.

BIGLIN, WILLIAM J.
BIRMINGHAM, HUGH J.
BURROUGHS, JAMES P.
CASEY, OSCAR C.
CHARDE, ALFRED S.
COOK, JOHN R.
DIERINGER, STEPHEN
HANNIFAN, JAMES J.
HARRINGTON, GEORGE M.
HEATH, LEO
HIGGINS, WILLIAM P.
KERNS, ALBERT B.
LUCKE, ROBERT C.
McCARTAN, CLEMENT B.
McKENNA, W. REID
MARRIN, SYLVESTER
MOORE, LEWIS W.
MORAN, JOHN O.
NOLAN, THOMAS F.
SHULTEIS, WARREN
STIEREN, CARL R.
SULLIVAN, HERBERT L.
WEINMAN, LAURENCE J.
WILSON, JOHN F.
YEAR, WILLIAM C.
YOUNG. JUSTIN J.

TOTAL, 295.

CONFERRING OF DEGREES, JUNE 18, 1908.

The Degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred upon:

PATRICK J. BARRETT
FRANCIS B. DALLY
WILLIAM J. DONAHUE
JOHN R. DWYER
PHILIP E. HORAN
WILLIAM D. JACK
JOSEPH M. LOVELY
ROBERT F. MAGIRL
PAUL B. McCAULEY
CHARLES J. McGRATH
GEORGE A. PETERS
CHARLES J. THIELEN
W. PAXTON WARE
FRANCIS C. YATES

TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES.

The following A. B. men, having fully qualified in the Department of Pedagogy, by authority of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction have been granted College First Grade Teacher's Certificates:

PATRICK J. BARRETT
CHARLES J. THIELEN

AWARD OF MEDALS.

Honor Medal, Class of 1908.....Philip E. Horan
Evidences of Religion Medal.....William D. Jack
Rhetoric Class Medal.....Hugh Gillespie
Poetry Class Medal.....Gerald Harrington
Humanities Class Medal.....Thomas Donnelly
First Academic A Class Medal.....Donald Burke
First Academic B Class Medal.....Robert Connell
Second Academic A Class Medal.....Earl Gosselin
Second Academic B Class Medal.....Oswald Goodall
Third Academic B Class Medal.....John Scanlan
Third Academic C Class Medal.....Frank Henry
Special Class Medal.....John Moran
Elocution, College Department.....Michael Stagno
Elocution, High School Department, Section I.....Thomas Lamphier
High School Department, Section II.....Otis Morganthaler

COMMENCEMENT DAY PROGRAM.

June 18, 1908.

University Chapel (St. John's Church), 9:00 a. m.

Solemn High Mass.

Sermon, Rev. P. A. McGovern, A. B., '91.

University Auditorium, 10:30 a. m.

Undergraduate Exercises.

Distribution of Medals.

Publication of Prize and Honor Lists.

University Auditorium, 8:15 p. m.

Graduating Exercises, Class of 1908.

Address to Class, Hon. G. M. Hitchcock, M. C.

Department of Law.

CALENDAR.

1908.

September 1-2—Tuesday and Wednesday. Entrance Examinations and Registration.

September 3—Thursday. First Semester begins, 8 a. m.

November 25—Wednesday. Thanksgiving Recess begins, 12 m.

November 30—Monday. Recess ends, 8 a. m.

December 23—Wednesday. Christmas Holidays begin, 12 m.

1909.

January 4—Monday. Christmas holidays end, 8 a. m.

January 4-8—Monday to Friday. First Semester Examinations.

January 9—Saturday. First Semester ends.

January 11—Monday. Second Semester begins, 8 a. m.

February 8—Monday. Founders' Day. Holiday.

February 22—Monday. Washington's Birthday. Holiday.

April 9—Friday. Easter Recess begins, 8 a. m.

April 13—Tuesday. Easter Recess ends, 8 a. m.

May 3-14—Monday to Thursday. Second Semester Examinations.

May 15—Saturday. Commencement.

The Creighton Law School

Department of Law of The Creighton University.

FACULTY.

EUGENE A. MAGEVNEY, S. J.,
President of the University.

T. J. MAHONEY,
(A. M., Creighton University, LL. B., University of Iowa, 1885; President Nebraska Bar Association, 1907.)
Dean, and Professor of International Law and Admiralty.

C. J. SMYTH,
(A. M., Creighton University; Ex-Attorney General of Nebraska.)
Associate Dean, and Professor of Code Pleading and Quasi Contracts.

JOHN A. BENNEWITZ,
(A. M., Creighton University, 1904; LL. B., Georgetown University, 1904.)
Professor of Property.

HARRISON C. BROME,
Lecturer on Statutes and Statutory Interpretation.

FRANK CRAWFORD,
(A. B., Yale University, 1891; LL.B., University of Michigan, 1893.)
Professor of Evidence, Public Service Companies and Carriers.

GEORGE A. DAY,
(B. S., Tabor College, 1882; LL. B., University of Iowa, 1883; Judge, Douglas County District Court.)
Lecturer on Comparative Jurisprudence.

LEE S. ESTELLE,
(Judge, Douglas County District Court.)
Lecturer on Criminal Law.

FRANK H. GAINES,
(B. S., Knox College, 1884.)
Lecturer on Titles and Conveyancing.

MATTHEW A. HALL,
((LL. B., University of Wisconsin, 1888.)
Professor of Common Law Pleading.

HOWARD KENNEDY, JR.,
(A. B., Williams College, 1889; LL. B., Washington University, 1891; Judge, Douglas County District Court.)
Professor of Constitutional Law.

JAMES A. C. KENNEDY,
(LL. B., University of Nebraska, 1900.)
Professor of Private and Municipal Corporations, and Equity.

HERBERT P. LEAVITT,
(A. B., University of Nebraska, 1896; LL. B., Omaha School of Law, 1898.)
Professor of Bills and Notes, and Damages.

PAUL L. MARTIN,
(A. M., Creighton University, 1905; LL. B., Harvard University, 1905.)
Professor of Contracts, Property and Conflict of Laws.

HARLEY G. MOORHEAD,
(Ph. B., Oberlin College, 1899; LL. B., Columbia University, 1902.)
Professor of Sales of Personal Property, and Bankruptcy.

WILLIAM H. MUNGER,
(Judge, United States District Court.)
Lecturer on Federal Procedure.

VICTOR R. McLUCAS,
(A. B., University of Nebraska, 1896; LL. B., University of Michigan, 1905.)
Professor of Agency, and Partnership.

M. J. O'CONNOR, S. J.,
Professor of Legal Ethics.

DAN J. RILEY,
(A. B., St. Mary's College, 1896; LL. B., University of Nebraska, 1900.)
Professor of Criminal Law and Criminal Procedure.

SIDNEY W. SMITH,
(LL. B., University of Wisconsin, 1900.)
Professor of Suretyship and Mortgages.

EDW. P. SMITH,
(LL. B., University of Iowa, 1885; Ex-Deputy Attorney General of Nebraska.)
Professor of Elements of American Jurisprudence.

JOHN F. STOUT,
Lecturer on Judgments.

LOUIS J. TE POEL,
(LL. B., Columbia University, 1905.)
Professor of Trusts.

DUNCAN M. VINSONHALER,
(LL. B., University of Michigan, 1891; Ex-Judge, Douglas County Court.)
Professor of Torts, Lecturer on Probate Procedure.

ARTHUR C. WAKELEY,
(B. Lit., Cornell University, 1878.))
Lecturer on the Civil Law.

JOSEPH W. WOODROUGH,
Professor of Insurance.

Equipment.

BUILDING.

This department of the University, opened in October, 1904, occupies the Edward Creighton Institute, a building sixty-six by one hundred and twenty-six feet, four stories and basement, recently erected on Eighteenth Street, opposite the City Hall, for the joint use of the Law and Dental Departments.

The building is provided with every modern convenience, and was designed especially for educational purposes. There are four lecture halls devoted exclusively to the work of the Law Department, besides offices for the faculty, assembly halls suitable for social functions and public gatherings, students' lobby, smoking and lounging rooms, reading rooms, library, consultation and committee rooms, etc.

The lecture halls and reading rooms are exceptionally well lighted, thus avoiding the use of artificial illumination—an important item to the student of law, a considerable portion of whose time is devoted to the reading of books.

LIBRARY.

The library contains about ten thousand volumes, and is being constantly enlarged. It is liberally administered, and is designed to meet every need of the student.

It contains a full line of English reports which is supplemented by the current volumes as fast as issued; reports of the Supreme Court of the United States, and of all the inferior federal courts; reports of the courts of last resort in every state and territory in the Union, besides many of the inferior state reports; statutes and digests of the various states and territories; general digests, encyclopaedias, dictionaries, annotations, advance sheets of the National Reporter System, legal periodicals, etc.

In addition to the facilities offered by the college law library, students have access to the University Library containing 17,000 volumes, and to the Omaha Public Library, one block away, containing 72,000 volumes.

FACULTY

The teaching staff is recruited entirely from the ranks of lawyers who are actively engaged in the practice. This gives the school a distinctly practical atmosphere, which is apt to be lacking in a strictly theoretical school whose teachers have either never been practicioners, or have retired from the practice, and are therefore apt to become too academic, delighting in the study of law for its own sake, as if it were a mere theoretical science, rather than a practical means of gaining a livelihood.

Our teachers bring to their work the zeal of men who from daily contact with the practical side of the profession, realize the need of thorough training, and are therefore on the alert to correct and supplement the ideas gained by the student in his study of the theoretical side of the law.

Our staff is in large part made up of men trained in the leading law schools of this country, and our students are therefore in a position to enjoy the combined excellences of these various institutions.

The school is not hampered by any policy which, for the sake of consistency, must be persevered in; on the contrary, it is free to adapt itself to the growing needs of its students, and that it has done and purposes to do with the single object in view—the upbuilding of an institution which will give its students a high ideal of the law as a profession, and an equipment which will be of service in attaining and maintaining that ideal. The policy has been, not merely to send out graduates whose memories are stuffed with legal rules, but rather men of well disciplined minds and staunch character, who will be of service to their fellows, and an honor to their college.

METHOD OF INSTRUCTION.

There is probably no phase of American Law School development about which there has been more discussion than the method of instruction. In the main there are three well recognized systems: (1) The Lecture System; (2) The Text-Book System; and (3) The Case System.

The Lecture System contemplates the delivery by the professor of set lectures, and is now largely discredited.

The Text-Book System contemplates the study by the students of a portion of a text which is then discussed in the class room under the direction of the teacher.

The Case System is a radical departure from both these systems, and was designed to throw the student, as soon as possible, into the actual work of the practice. Both the Lecture and Text-Book systems are apt to degenerate into mere memory work, while the Case System, though involving very much more labor for both instructor and student, is better suited to develop the analytic faculties of the mind, at the same time that the memory is being stored with legal principles. It is the nearest approach to the work of the practicing lawyer who examines adjudicated cases in search of the principle of law applicable to the case in hand.

Each of these systems has its adherents, though there are comparatively few law schools which confine themselves to any one of these methods.

Believing that each of the systems has its advantages, The Creighton College of Law has tried to give its students the benefit of all three by using the three methods. Instruction in those courses which are universally admitted to constitute the "backbone" of legal education, is given under the case method, each student being required to examine selected cases in search of the principles on which they were decided, and eventually collating the results in a summary which gives him an exact statement of the existing law.

Other courses of less relative importance, and easier learned when one has mastered the more difficult branches, are taught under the Text-Book System; while still others, of still less importance, because more highly specialized, are taught under the Lecture System, supplemented, in some instances, either by Text-Books, or decided cases.

It is believed that this combination of the three systems will give better results than the exclusive use of any of the three. It avoids the danger of lack of mental discipline which confronts schools confining themselves to the Lecture or Text-Book Systems, and the danger of leaving important branches of the law untouched, which confronts schools confining themselves to the Case System. This latter system is necessarily so slow that where it is followed exclusively, the average student graduates without having learned even the most rudimentary principles of various important divisions of the law, owing to lack of time in which to do the work.

It is our belief that under our combination system, the average student will learn all he would in a Case System school of the poorer method of study, and in addition, will become

familiar with branches of the law of which, for lack of time, he must be ignorant on graduation from a school where the strict Case System prevails. On the other hand, under our system the average student will acquire a mental discipline which he could scarcely get in a Lecture or Text-Book school, and in addition will cover as wide a field as if he studied in such an institution.

In a word, his work will be better proportioned than if he studied exclusively under any one of these systems, for he will have both the depth of the Case System, and the breadth of the Lecture or Text-Book System.

LOCATION.

For persons intending to practice law in the West, there is no doubt of the superior advantages offered by a practical Western law school as contrasted with the opportunities afforded by an Eastern school whose teachers are unfamiliar with the West, whose large enrollment prevents preparation for practice in any particular locality, and, what is of infinitely more moment, prevents that close personal contact which is possible only in institutions of smaller enrollment.

Apart from the prestige of years, Eastern schools have nothing to offer which cannot be duplicated in a Western school, and in point of preparation for actual practice, are at a serious disadvantage. It is self-evident that a school depending for its support on the whole country cannot specialize in the practice of each state, and students from distant states must postpone their practical training until they have actually entered the professional ranks—obviously a serious handicap in the fierce competition of the bar. Moreover, a school with large classes cannot hope to give its students the same personal attention they may receive in the smaller classes of more highly specialized institutions.

The Creighton College of Law aims to ground its students thoroughly in the principles of the whole law, and in addition to fit them specially for practice in the states comprised within the territory tributary to Omaha. This it does to advantage, in comparison with the larger Eastern schools, because of its smaller classes, rendering personal contact possible, and because of its narrowed scope, making possible practical training for the conduct of law business in this section of the country; and in comparison with schools nearer home, because of its location in the metropolis of the state, under the very shadow

of Federal, State and Municipal courts, and with the active support of the unsurpassed bar of Douglas County, a bar which has furnished two presidents to the National Bar Association.

The school is located a half block from the Douglas County Court House, where seven divisions of the District Court and the County Court are in constant session, four blocks from the Federal Building, where the United States District and Circuit Courts hold their sessions, eight blocks from the Municipal Court, and within from two to four blocks of the various Justices of the Peace Courts.

The students thus have every opportunity for observing the practical workings of the law as exhibited in the trial of cases, the probate of estates, etc., and for those who find leisure, the many law offices of the city, most of them within two blocks of the school, afford still further opportunities for gaining a practical knowledge of the conduct of a law office. These latter are advantages peculiar to large cities, and our school can therefore offer practical advantages to be had nowhere else in this vicinity.

For such students as find it necessary, or deem it advisable, to earn part or all of their expenses while studying, it is needless to say that a large city offers advantages which are out of the question in smaller places; and for all students, whatever their inclinations, a metropolitan city offers advantages in the way of churches, benevolent institutions, amusements, etc., which come only with the growth of population.

SPECIAL LECTURES.

During the year 1907-1908, the following special lectures were delivered:

Statutes and Statutory Interpretation.—H. C. Brome.

Public Officers.—T. J. Mahoney.

Conveyancing and the Examination of Abstracts.—Frank H. Gaines.

Judgments—John F. Stout.

The Civil Law.—A. C. Wakeley.

Probate Procedure.—D. M. Vinsonhaler.

Federal Procedure.—Wm. H. Munger.

Comparative Jurisprudence.—Geo. A. Day.

A similar course of lectures will be given during the next school year by prominent members of the bench and bar of this

vicinity, on subjects of interest and importance to the law student, but slightly outside the technical training of the regular law course.

STATE BAR ASSOCIATION MEETINGS.

For the past two years the annual meetings of the Nebraska Bar Association have been held in the Law School Building, thus giving our students a splendid opportunity to participate in the exercises of this organization.

INSTRUCTION IN OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

Students of law wishing to supplement their legal education by courses in other departments of the University may do so free of charge, on application to the Dean.

MUSICAL, LITERARY AND ATHLETIC ORGANIZATIONS.

There are a number of these organizations in the University to which law students are welcome. The Creighton University Band, Orchestra, and Glee Club are open to law students who desire to develop their musical talents.

The University Debating Club, the Law School elocution and oratory classes and Debating Club, and the Moot Courts, afford an abundance of opportunity for the development of those qualities which are essential to the public speaker, and of incalculable advantage to the lawyer in the routine of his profession.

The Base Ball, Foot Ball and Track Teams are open to men of this department.

MOOT COURTS.

In its desire to give its students as much practical training as possible the school maintains a Moot Court directed by one of the professors, who was for some years a Judge of the Douglas County Court, and presided over by members of the local bench and bar. Agreed statements of fact are the basis of these proceedings, which are conducted as nearly as possible like those of the Courts. First Year men act as witnesses and jurors, in law cases, and the conduct of the trial is assigned, in rotation, to the Second and Third Year men.

The work of the Moot Courts is supplemented by practical exercises in the drafting of deeds, wills, mortgages, contracts, etc., and by lectures delivered by members of the bench and bar of this vicinity on the details of both office and court practice.

ADMISSION.

Persons over eighteen years of age, who are graduates of recognized Colleges and Universities, or of four-year High Schools, are eligible for admission to the Freshman Class without examination, as regular candidates for the LL. B. degree. Persons not thus qualified may, upon a proper showing as to preliminary training, enter as Special Students, not candidates for the LL. B. degree. In exceptional cases, special students may be permitted to remove their entrance conditions, and register as regular candidates for the degree.

ADVANCED STANDING.

Students presenting proper credits from law schools belonging to the Association of American Law Schools, may be admitted to advanced standing without examination. Persons who have the requisite preliminary training, and who have studied law attentively for at least one year in the office of a reputable practicing lawyer, and who present a certificate to this effect, may be admitted to the Junior Class as Special Students; upon passing satisfactorily the regular Freshman Examinations, their registration will be changed from Special to Regular.

SESSIONS.

The regular lectures of the Law School are delivered from eight until twelve o'clock each morning except Saturday. The Moot Court is held Friday evening at seven thirty.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

The course embraces three years of thirty-seven weeks each, and is divided as follows:

FIRST YEAR.

Criminal Law. Two hours a week. Sources of the criminal law; criminal procedure; the indictment; former conviction or acquittal; the criminal act; the criminal intent; the

intent as affected by circumstances; intent in statutory offenses; justification; parties in crime; jurisdiction over offenses; crimes against the person; larceny; embezzlement; obtaining property under false pretenses; receiving stolen property; crimes against the dwelling house; criminal conspiracy; nuisance; contempt and disbarment; territorial jurisdiction; extradition.

Beale's Cases on Criminal Law. (2nd ed).—Mr. Riley.

Torts. Two hours a week. Trespass, including assault, battery, imprisonment, trespass upon real property and upon personal property; excusable trespasses; disseisin and conversion; defamation, including libel, slander; malicious prosecution; malicious injury to plaintiff by influencing the conduct of a third person; malicious injury by means of tort to a third person; malicious use of one's property in order to injure plaintiff; malicious conspiracy; legal cause; effect of plaintiff's own wrong; negligence, including contributory negligence and imputed negligence; liability to others than the contracting party; duty of care on the part of occupier of land or buildings; extra-hazardous occupations; liability for fire or explosives; liability of owner or keeper of animals; deceit; merger or suspension of civil remedy in case of felony; liability for death by wrongful act; private action for damage caused by public nuisance; immunity of judicial officers from civil actions; joint wrongdoers; distinction between tort and breach of contract.

Cases on Torts, Vol. I (2nd ed) Ames; vol 2 Smith.—Judge Vinsonhaler.

Contracts. Two hours a week. Formation of simple contracts, including mutual assent, offer, duration and termination of offers, acceptance, consideration; formation of contracts under seal, including formalties, delivery and consideration; parties affected by contracts, including contracts for the benefit of third persons, assignment of contracts, joint obligations; the statute of frauds, including contracts within the statute, and satisfaction of the statute; performance of contracts, including conditions precedent and subsequent, implied conditions and effect of plaintiff's failure to perform his promise, impossibility; illegal contracts, including contracts in restraint of trade, wagers and gaming contracts, contracts obstructing the administration of justice, contracts tending to corruption, effect of illegality; discharge of contract by

parol agreement, novation, release, accord and satisfaction, arbitration and award, surrender and cancellation, alteration, merger.

Williston's Cases on Contracts. Vols. 1 and 2.—Mr. Martin.

Property. Two hours a week. Distinction between real and personal property; nature and acquisition of rights in personal property, including suits for the recovery of personal property, acquisition of rights not under former owner, e. g. wreck, waifs, estrays and deodands, judgments, sales in market overt, statute of limitations, accessions, confusion; transfer of rights in personal property; bailments, finding; tenure of land under the feudal system; estates, including fee simple, fee tail, estates for life, joint ownership, reversions and remainders, etc.; seisin and conveyance, including livery of seisin, grant and attornment, release and surrender, devise, disseisin and other ouster; copyholds; uses and trusts; nature and incidents of ownership in real property, including gold and silver mines, wild animals, title deeds, fixtures, emblements, manure, waste, border trees; rights in another's land, including profits, natural rights, e. g. air, earth, water; easements, covenants running with the land, public rights, franchises, rents.

Gray's Cases on Property. Vol. 1 and 2. (2nd ed).—Mr. Bennewitz.

Common Law Pleading. One hour a week. Demurrers, both general and special, effect of demurrer in opening the record; pleas by way of confession and avoidance; pleas by way of traverse; duplicity; departure; new assignment; motions based on the pleadings; arrest of judgment; non obstante veredicto; repleader.

Ames Cases on Pleading. (2nd ed)).—Mr. Hall.

Elementary Law. One hour a week first semester. Introduction to the study of law, with a brief survey of each topic, its subject matter, scope and relation to other topics.

Robinson's Elements of American Jurisprudence.—Mr. Smith.

Legal Ethics. One hour a week, second semester. Moral causation; essence, concrete existence and attributes of natural law; human acts and animal motions; when is man responsible; freedom of the will; utilitarianism; justice, charity,

fidelity; the individual, family, the state; combinations of capital, labor organizations; duties of legislators, judges, jurors; rules for guidance of lawyer's professional conduct.

Warvelle's Legal Ethics.—Rev. M. J. O'Connor, S. J.

SECOND YEAR.

Evidence. Two hours a week. The general character and history of the American law of evidence; judicial notice; presumptions; burden of proof; admissions; law and fact; court and jury; leading principles and rules of exclusion; qualifications and exceptions to the rule against hearsay; real evidence—things presented to the senses of the judge and jury; writings; witnesses, their competency and examination.

Thayer's "Cases on Evidence." (2nd ed).—Mr. Crawford.

Equity. Two hours a week. Nature of equity jurisdiction; specific performance of contracts; extent of jurisdiction as regards subject matter of contracts, both affirmative and negative; relief for and against third persons; legal consequences of the right of specific performance; partial performance with compensation; consideration; marketable title; the statute of frauds, part performance, fraud; plaintiff's default or laches as a bar to relief; fraud, misrepresentation and concealment; mistake; hardship or unfairness; mutuality of equitable relief; bills for an account; specific reparation and prevention of torts; waste; trespass; disturbance of easements; nuisance; infringement of rights of monopoly, including patent rights, copyrights, etc.; bills of interpleader; bills of peace; bills quia timet; cancellation and surrender of contracts; cloud upon title; bills to perpetuate testimony; bills to secure rights of future enjoyment; reformation and recission for mistake; mutual mistake; unilateral mistake of fact; mistake of law; the statute of frauds; defective execution of powers and want of surrender of copyholds; negligence in not discovering and laches in seeking to correct a mistake.

Ames' "Cases on Equity." Vol. 1 and 2.—Mr. Kennedy.

Sales. Two hours a week. The nature and formalities of the contract; bargain and sale; contract to sell existing or specific goods; unascertained or future goods; reservation of jus disponendi; the risk of the loss; acceptance and receipt, at common law and under the Statute of Frauds; seller's duties, buyer's rights; buyer's duties, seller's rights.

Burdick's "Cases on Sales." (2nd ed).—Mr. Moorehead.

Trusts. Two hours a week. The nature and requisites of a trust; distinction between trust and debt, trust and bailment, trust and equitable charge, trust and executorship; language necessary to create a trust; consideration; the Statute of Frauds; subject matter; cestui que trust; trustee; notice to the cestui que trust; nature of the cestui que trust's interest; transfer of trust property; extinguishment of trust; duties of trustee.

Ames' "Cases on Trusts."—Judge Kennedy and Mr. Te Poel.

Property. Two hours a week. Acquisition of real estate inter vivos; original acquisition; large lapse of time; the form of conveyance; description of property granted; estates created; creation of easement and profits; covenants of title; estoppel by deed; execution of deeds; dedication; acquisition of property on death of former owner; escheat; descent; making, revocation and republication of wills; lapsed, void and adeemed devises and legacies; grant of probate and of administration; estate and powers of an executor or administrator; payment of debts, legacies distributive shares; gifts causa mortis.

Gray's "Cases on Property." Vols. 3 and 4 (2nd ed.)—Mr. Martin.

Damages. One hour a week. Functions of court and jury in estimating damages; exemplary damages; liquidated damages; nominal damages; direct and consequential damages; avoidable consequences; counsel fees; certainty; compensation; damages for non-pecuniary injuries; value; interest; damages in certain actions of tort; damages in certain actions on contracts.

Beale's "Cases on Damages."—Mr. Leavitt.

Persons. One hour a week. Infancy; period of infancy; voidable acts, disaffirmance, ratification; contracts for necessaries; obligations created or authorized by law; liability for tort; guardian and ward; marriage; promise to marry; marriage contract at common law and under statutes; rights of husband and wife in each other's property; status of married women; transactions between husband and wife; torts effecting marital relations; separation; divorce; parent and child; custody; services and earnings; torts to children; adoption; bastardy.

Woodruff's "Cases on Domestic Relations." (2nd ed).—Mr. Hall.

Mortgages. One hour a week. Essential elements of and equitable mortgages; rights of mortgagor and mortgagee at law and in equity; title, possession, dower, courtesy, waste, priorities, collateral agreements, foreclosure, redemption, extension, assignment and discharge of mortgages.

Wyman's Cases on Mortgages.—Mr. Sidney Smith.

Partnership. One hour a week. Nature of a partnership, its purposes, and members; creation of partnership; nature of partner's interest; firm name and good will; mutual rights and duties of partners; actions between partners, at law and in equity; powers of partners; liability for acts of partners in contract and tort; general liability of partners; dissolution and notice; consequences of dissolution; dissolution agreements respecting debts; distribution of assets to creditors and between partners; limited partnerships.

Ames Cases on Partnership.—Mr. McLucas.

Quasi Contracts. One hour a week, first semester. Reccords; statutory, official or customary duties; unjust enrichment; benefits conferred without contract; unenforceable contracts; incapacity of parties; mistake of fact and of law; duress; illegal contracts; breach of contract; waiver of tort; contribution between wrongdoers; obedience to legal mandate; equity jurisdiction.

Keener on "Quasi Contracts."—Mr. Smith.

THIRD YEAR.

Corporations. Two hours a week. Private corporations. Definition; distinction between corporation and stockholder; creation of corporation; corporations de facto; acquisition of membership; promoters; interpretation of charters; powers usually implied; mode of contracting and of appointing agents; directors; voting rights of stockholders; power of majority of stockholders; stockholder's right to inspect corporate records and papers; right to bring suit in reference to corporate management; dividends; preferred stock; transfer of shares; forfeiture of charter; liability of corporation for torts; liability for crimes and contempts; effect of ultra vires transactions; rights and remedies of creditors against property of corporation; power of insolvent corporation to prefer particular creditors; creditor's right to correct or restrain corporate management; right of corporate creditor to compel shareholder to pay full par value of stock; statutory liability of stockholders;

inter-corporate relations; modes of dissolution other than by forfeiture or by reserved legislative power of repeal; corporate receivership; foreign corporations; legislative control.

Smith's "Cases on Private Corporations." Vol. 1 and 2. (2nd ed).—Mr. Kennedy.

Municipal corporations. Legislative control over municipal corporations; rights and remedies of creditors, how affected by acts of the legislature; liability for torts; implied power to contract on credit; to borrow money, to issue negotiable instruments; express restrictions on the power to become indebted; rights of bona fide holders of negotiable bonds; liability to account for property received upon contracts not authorized by law.

Smith's "Cases on Municipal Corporations."—Mr. Kennedy.

Constitutional Law. Two hours a week. Constitutions of government; the three departments; the office of the judiciary; written constitutions in the United States; making and changing written constitutions; constitution of the United States; state constitutions; the jurisdiction of the United States; Articles of Confederation (1778-1781); Constitution of United States (1787-1789) and its amendments; States constitutions preceding that of the United States; Colonial Charters of Connecticut and Rhode Island; citizenship; fundamental civil and political rights; the later amendments to the constitution of the United States; unclassified legislative power; the so-called police power; the right of eminent domain; taxation; ex post facto and retroactive laws; state laws impairing the obligation of contracts; regulation of commerce; money, weights and measures; war; insurrection; military law.

Boyd's Cases on Constitutional Law (2nd ed.)—Judge Kennedy and Mr. Te Poel.

Bills and Notes. Two hours a week. Formal requisites of bills of exchange and promissory notes; acceptance; indorsement; transfer; extinguishment; obligations of parties to bills and notes; diligence; nature of bill or note; negotiable paper other than bills, notes and checks; Negotiable Instruments Law.

Bunker's Cases on Bills and Notes.—Mr. Leavitt.

Agency. Two hours a week. *Qui facit per alium facit per se;* who can be an agent; who can be a principal; what acts can be done through an agent; how an agent is appoint-

ed; agent's power to subject his principal to liabilities; agent's responsibility to strangers; parties to writings; undisclosed principal; principal's duties to the agent; agent's duties to the principal; delegation by an agent; termination of agency; ratification.

Wambaugh's "Cases on Agency."—Mr. McLucas.

Conflict of Laws. Two hours a week. Jurisdiction; sources of law and comity; territorial jurisdiction; jurisdiction *in rem* and *in personam;* remedies, rights of action, and procedure; creation of rights; personal rights; rights of property; inheritance; obligations *ex delicto* and *ex contractu;* recognition and enforcement of rights; personal relations; property; inheritance; administration of estates; judgments; obligations.

Beale's "Cases on Conflict of Laws."—Mr. Martin.

Code Pleading. One hour a week. Careful study of Nebraska Civil and Criminal Code supplemented by a text, with particular reference to the commencement and prosecution of actions at law and in equity.

Mr. Smyth.

Suretyship. One hour a week, first semester. Nature of the contract of suretyship, surety's defences against the creditor, surety's rights, creditor's rights to surety's securities.

Ames' "Cases on Suretyship."—Mr. Sidney Smith.

Insurance. One hour a week. Insurable interest in various kinds of policies, what it is and when it must exist; concealments; misrepresentations; warranties and other matters affecting the validity of the contract; amount of recovery; subrogation; waiver; estoppel; election and powers of agents, assignees and beneficiaries.

Wambaugh's "Cases on Insurance."—Mr. Woodrough.

Public Service Companies. One hour a week, first semester. Nature of public calling, obligations of public calling, right of public calling.

Beale & Wyman's "Cases on Public Service Companies." —Mr. Crawford.

Bailments and Carriers. One hour a week, second semester. Bailments in general. Definition and classification of bailments. Legal results of the relation in general. Ordinary bailments. Gratuitous bailments. Mutual benefit bailments.

Extraordinary bailments—inns and inn keepers; common carriers of goods; rights and duties of the common carrier; liability of the common carrier of goods under special contract; termination of the carrier's relation. Quasi bailees—of carriers of passengers; of carriers of intelligence. Actions against carriers of intelligence. Actions against carriers of goods, of passengers and intelligence.

Goddard's "Cases on Bailments and Carriers." — Mr. Crawford.

Bankruptcy. One hour a week. Historical introduction; the various bankruptcy acts; respective jurisdictions of the United States and several states; who may be a bankrupt, aliens and non-residents, infants and married women, insane persons, corporations, wage earners and farmers; who may be a petitioning creditor; fraudulent conveyances; preferences; general assignments; what property passes to the trustee; probable claims; duties and powers of the bankrupt and his trustee; protection, exemptions and discharge of bankrupt.

Williston's "Cases on Bankruptcy."—Mr. Moorhead.

Not Counting Toward a Degree.

Legal Bibliography and Brief Making.
Conveyancing and Examination of Abstracts.
Judgments.
International Law.
Civil Law.
Probate Procedure.
Federal Procedure.
Public Officers and Extraordinary Legal Remedies.
Parliamentary Law.
Elocution.
Forensic Oratory.

TUITION AND FEES.

Matriculation Fee	$ 5.00
Graduation Fee	10.00
Tuition, first semester	25.00
Tuition, second semester	25.00

All money due for tuition, examination fees, books, etc., is payable in advance; students in arrears must cease to avail themselves of the privileges of the school until their accounts are settled; candidates for degrees must pay all bills due from them to the University ten days before Commencement.

LIVING EXPENSES.

Board and lodging can be had for $17.00 and upward per month, depending on the tastes of the individual.

St. John's Hall, adjacent to the University campus, designed to afford boarding and lodging quarters for students of the Academic Department, offers accommodations for a few law students. Early application should be made to the Registrar.

Students have many opportunities to secure employment, by means of which they may defray a part of their expenses. Though the college authorities do not undertake to find employment for students, they will be glad to assist applicants to the best of their power. To this end a Bureau of Information has been established, which also keeps a list of desirable boarding and rooming places. No charge is made for the services of this Bureau.

BOOKS.

The first cost of the books needed for the course is approximately as follows: First year, $40; second year, $50; third year, $60. Each student must provide himself with the necessary books at the beginning of the school year. At the close of the year the school will buy back any books it sells, for one-half the selling price, provided the books are not marked up or otherwise rendered unfit for use by other students.

ATTENDANCE.

Attendance at ninety per cent of the lectures is required and the faculty reserves the right to terminate any student's connection with the school at any time for irregular attendance, or if, for any other reason, his continuance at the school is deemed undesirable.

EXAMINATIONS.

A written examination is given in each course at the end of each semester; students attaining a satisfactory grade will not be required to pass any other examination in the same subject matter; students failing to attain satisfactory grades will be conditioned. No student will be permitted to graduate until he has removed all conditions, or to advance to the work of the second or third year if there are two or more conditions against him.

THESES.

Every candidate for a degree must, in addition to passing satisfactory examinations and attending at least ninety per cent of the lectures, prepare an original thesis upon some legal topic of his own selection, approved by the Faculty. The subject for the thesis must be submitted for approval not later than December 1st, 1908. The thesis must contain at least three thousand words, exclusive of citations; must be the student's own, unaided production, and must be finally submitted for the award of the Faculty not later than April 1, 1909.

PRIZES.

To the two students of the First and Second Year classes who attain the highest general average for the work of their respective classes, provided such average is over ninety per cent, and the student has attended at least ninety per cent of the lectures given to his class, a free scholarship of the value of fifty dollars will be given. The names of the two successful students will be announced within the first ten days of the school year succeeding that in which the scholarships were merited.

Through the kindness of Callaghan & Co. of Chicago, a book prize of the value of twelve dollars is offered to that member of the Graduating Class who attains the highest general average for class work, Moot Court, and final thesis, provided such average is over ninety per cent.

DEGREE.

The degree of Bachelor of Laws (LL. B.) is conferred on students who have completed satisfactorily the full course of instruction in the Department of Law, and on those who, having been regularly admitted to advanced standing, have satisfactorily completed the work of the third year. In all cases, candidates must have passed satisfactory examinations in all subjects of instruction.

ADMISSION TO PRACTICE.

The Nebraska legislature of 1907 passed a bill permitting law schools approved by the Supreme Court to present their graduates for admission on motion without examination, provided that no school should be accorded this privilege which

was not a member of the Association of American Law Schools. The following copy of a decree of the Nebraska Supreme Court, under date of December 3, 1907, is self-explanatory:

SUPREME COURT OF NEBRASKA, SEPTEMBER TERM, A. D., 1907.

Dec. 3.

In the matter of the Creighton College of Law.

Now on this 3rd day of December, 1907, this matter having come on to be heard on the application of Creighton University, and the showing filed in support thereof, the Court finds:

First. That Creighton College of Law is a department of Creighton University.

Second. That said Creighton College of Law is a college of law in this state, having entrance requirements and a course of study equal and equivalent to those of the law school of the University of Nebraska.

Third. That said Creighton College of Law is a member of the Association of American Law Schools.

It is therefore considered and ordered by the Court that Creighton College of Law be, and the same hereby is, designated as a college of law whose graduates shall be admitted to the bar without examination.

(Signed.) S. H. SEDGWICK,
Chief Justice.

DEGREES CONFERRED.

On June 8th, 1906, the degree of LL. B. was conferred upon:

JOSEPH F. GREEN, Creighton.
FRANK KELLY, Merna.
WM. P. LYNCH (A. B., Creighton), Omaha.
J. I. NEGLEY, Omaha.
RICHARD J. ORGAN, Council Bluffs, Iowa.
ARTHUR P. SCHNELL, Sturgis, South Dakota.

On May 29th, 1907, the degree of LL. B. was conferred upon:

JAMES P. BOLER, Jackson.
M. JOSEPH DONNELLY, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
EDWARD F. LEARY (A. B., Creighton), Omaha.
GEORGE H. MERTEN (A. B., Creighton), Grafton.
C. JOSEPH McCAFFREY (A. B., Creighton), Omaha.
EDWARD H. McMURPHY, Hillsdale, Illinois.
WILLIAM A. SCHALL (A. B., Creighton), Omaha.

Following is the list of students for the year 1907-08:

SENIORS—12.

CHARLES BROME, Omaha.
CLINTON BROME, Omaha.
CHARLES S. BURKE (A. B., Creighton), Omaha.
FRANK FLENNIKEN, Wisner.
WILLIAM CHARLES FRASER, Walnut, Iowa.
DAVID L. GOGERTY, Zearing, Iowa.
EDWARD DEE HOGAN (A. B., Creighton), Monticello, Iowa.
LOUIS W. SCHNEIDER, Council Bluffs, Iowa.
CHARLES HAFFKE, South Omaha.
ROBERT STUART (A. B., A. M., Creighton), Walnut, Iowa.
JOSEPH R. SULLIVAN (A. B., Creighton), O'Neil.
RAYMOND G. YOUNG, Omaha.

JUNIORS—6.

ROBERT EMMET HARMON (B. S., Illinois College), Jacksonville, Ill.
AMOS E. HENLEY (A. B., Creighton), Clarion, Iowa.
ROBERT EMMET McNALLY (A. B., Creighton), Cascade, Iowa.
HARLAND L. MOSSMAN, Sioux City, Iowa.
WILLIAM P. ROONEY, Battle Creek.
MARTIN L. SUGARMAN, Omaha.

FRESHMEN—27.

HUGH J. BOYLE, Darlington, Wisconsin.
JOHN J. BOYLE, Darlington, Wisconsin.
THOMAS BRIDGES CLARK, Omaha.
ARCHIE R. CONLEY, Omaha.
BENJAMIN CUNNINGHAM, Wood River.
KEITH W. EDWARDS, Washington, D. C.
HENRY M. GALLAGHER, Wauseca, Minnesota.
THOMAS P. GALVIN (A. B., Royal University of Ireland), Athlone, Ireland.
JULIUS LEONARD GREER, Glenwood, Iowa.
JAMES H. HANLEY, O'Neil.
LEE W. HEATON, Omaha.
LYLE E. JACKSON, Neligh.
WILLIAM NICHOLAS JAMIESON (A. B., St. Mary's College), Omaha.
JAMES M. LANIGAN (A. B., Creighton), Greeley.
EDWARD B. McDERMOTT, Shelton.
JOHN ALBERT McSHANE (A. B., Creighton), Omaha.
MERLYN WALLACE MACE, Omaha.
EUGENE DANIEL O'SULLIVAN, Hutchinson, Kansas.
ARTHUR W. PROCTER, Omaha.
ARTHUR ROSENBLUM, Omaha.
JOHN WALTER SCHOPP (A. B., Creighton), Gothenburg.
WILLIAM HARRISON SHAW, Sioux City, Iowa.
WILLIAM P. STERNBERG (A. B., Creighton), Earling, Iowa.
JOSEPH CARROLL WALKER (A. B., Creighton), South Omaha.
PETER F. WARD, O'Neil.
RALPH M. WEST (A. B., Iowa College), Omaha.
EDGAR RUDOLF ZABRISKIE, New York, N. Y.

SPECIALS—16.

WILLIAM S. ASBURY, Glenwood, Iowa.
CARL F. BENJAMIN, Council Bluffs, Iowa.
WINFRED A. BROCKIE, Council Bluffs, Iowa.
M. JOSEPH CROWE, Council Bluffs, Iowa.
H. MARTIN BUDDHA, Omaha.
JOHN J. CHEHEY, Cambridge.
ALBERT D. FETTERMAN, Omaha.
HANS PETER JENSEN, West Point.
JOHN KRISL, Milligan.
WILLIAM BLODGETT McCABE, Wayne.
HARVEY ALONZO McCORMICK, Osceola.

JOSEPH N. MOONAN, Wauseca, Minnesota.
ADOLPH C. MORITZ, Omaha.
JOSEPH L. PADRNOS, Redfield, South Dakota.
GORTON ROTH, Omaha.
HARRY WALTER SHACKELFORD, Omaha.

RECAPITULATION.

Seniors	12
Juniors	6
Freshmen	27
Specials	16
	61

Department of Medicine.

The John A. Creighton Medical College.

The School of Dentistry.

The School of Pharmacy.

The John A. Creighton Medical College.

Department of Medicine of The Creighton University.

FACULTY.

REV. EUGENE A. MAGEVNEY, S. J.
President of the University.

D. C. BRYANT, A. M., M. D., Dean.
Professor of Ophthalmology, Oculist and Aurist to St. Joseph's and Mercy Hospitals. Consultant to Douglas County Hospital.

WILLIAM P. WHELAN, S. J.
Regent and Professor of Medical Jurisprudence.

A. L. MUIRHEAD, A. B., M. D.
Professor of Pharmacology and Materia Medica.

CHARLES ROSEWATER, M. D.
Professor Emeritus of Obstetrics.

*A. W. RILEY, A. M., M. D.
Professor of Medicine and Clinical Medicine. Physician to St. Joseph's Hospital.

A. D. DUNN, M. D.
Professor of Medicine and Clinical Medicine. Physician to St. Joseph's Hospital.

MILLARD LANGFELD, A. B., M. D.
Professor of Medicine, Bacteriology and Embryology. Bacteriologist to Omaha City Board of Health. Physician to Douglas County and St. Joseph's Hospitals.

H. L. AKIN, A. M., M. D.
Professor of Medicine and Clinical Medicine. Physician to St. Joseph's Hospital.

B. M. RILEY, A. B., M. D.
Professor of Medicine and Clinical Medicine. Physician to St. Joseph's Hospital and Douglas County Hospital.

H. P. HAMILTON, M. D.
Professor of Principles and Practice of Surgery, and Clinical Surgery. Surgeon to St. Joseph's and Douglas County Hospitals.

J. P. LORD, M. D.
Professor of Principles and Practice of Surgery and Clinical Surgery, and Orthopedic Surgery. Surgeon to St. Joseph's, Douglas County, Clarkson, Wise Hospitals and Nebraska Hospital for Crippled, Ruptured and Deformed Children.

*Deceased.

A. P. CONDON, M. D.
Professor of Principles and Practice of Surgery, and Clinical Surgery. Surgeon to St. Joseph's and Wise Memorial Hospitals.

H. B. JENNINGS, M. D.
Professor of Surgery (Fracture and Dislocation). Physician and Surgeon to Mercy and St. Bernard's Hospitals.

J. M. BARSTOW, M. D.
Professor of Applied Therapeutics. Physician to St. Bernard's and Mercy Hospitals.

W. O. HENRY, M. D.
Professor of Gynecology, Gynecologist to St. Joseph's Hospital and Omaha General Hospital.

S. K. SPALDING, M. D.
Professor of Diseases of the Mind and Nervous System. Physician and Neurologist to St. Joseph's Hospital.

H. CLAYTON SUMNEY, M. D.
Professor of Dermatology, Syphilology and Genito-Urinary Diseases. Dermatologist to Douglas County and Omaha General Hospitals.

H. LESLIE BURRELL, M. D.
Professor of Otology, Rhinology and Laryngology. Oculist to St. Bernard's, St. Joseph's and Omaha General Hospitals.

E. C. HENRY, M. D.
Professor of Anatomy. Gynecologist to St. Joseph's Hospital and Assistant Surgeon to Douglas County Hospital, Surgeon to Omaha General Hospital.

F. E. COULTER, M. D.
Clinical Professor of Diseases of the Mind and Nervous System. Neurologist to St. Joseph's, Mercy and Douglas County Hospitals.

J. S. FOOTE, A. M., M. D.
Professor of Physiology, Histology, Pathology and Clinical Microscopy. Pathologist to St. Joseph's Hospital.

CHARLES F. CROWLEY, A. M., Ph. C., M. D.
Professor of Chemistry, Toxicology and Skiagraphy. Chemist to Omaha Board of Health.

R. D. MASON, M. D.
Professor of Rectal Surgery. Surgeon to St. Joseph's Hospital.

F. W. HOUGHTON, M. D.
Professor of Diseases of Children.

PAUL L. MARTIN, LL. B.
Lecturer on Medical Law.

A. H. HIPPLE, D. D. S.
Lecturer on Oral Surgery.

F. T SEYBERT, M. D.
Didactic and Clinical Lecturer on Mental Diseases. Physician and Surgeon to St. Bernard's and Mercy Hospitals.

R. E. SCHINDEL, M. D.
Professor of Diseases of Stomach.

CHARLES O'NEILL RICH, B. S., M. D.
Professor of Operative Surgery and Surgical and Regional Anatomy. Surgeon to St. Joseph's and Clarkson Hospitals.

E. DELANNEY, M. D.
Professor of Hygiene.

T. COE LITTLE, M. D.
Professor of Diseases of the Mind and Nervous System. Neurologist to St. Joseph's, Mercy and Douglas County Hospitals.

A. E. MACK, M. D.
Professor of Obstetrics. Obstetrician to the Omaha General Hospital.

A. S. PINTO, M. D.
Special Lecturer on Tropical Diseases.

GUSTAVE HAHN, M. D.
Professor of Materia Medica.

S. R. HOPKINS, M. D.
Professor of Surgical Pathology.

ASSOCIATES AND ASSISTANTS.

RUDOLPH RIX, B. S., M. D.
Associate Professor of Anatomy, Physician to Douglas County and Swedish Hospitals.

PAUL ELLIS, M. D.
Assistant in General Medicine. Physician to Swedish Hospital.

J. HELLWIG, A. M., M. D.
Assistant in Dermatology, Syphilology and Genito-Urinary Diseases.

MARY STRONG, M. D.
Demonstrator in Obstetrics and Assistant to Chair of Obstetrics. Obstetrician to Douglas County Hospital.

F. W. LAKE, A. B., M. D.
Associate Professor of Medicine. Physician to Douglas County Hospital.

M. H. SCOTT, M. D.
Associate in Anatomy.

GEORGE F. SIMANEK, M. D.
Associate in Surgery.

FRANK J. SCHLEIER, M. D.
Associate in Surgery.

H. L. ARNOLD, A. B., M. D.
Associate in Ophthalmology.

L. B. BUSHMAN, A. M., M. D.
Associate in Ophthalmology.

S. McCLENEGHAN, M. D.
Assistant in Obstetrics.

C. E. ROONEY, M. D.
Assistant in Anatomy.

J. FREDERICK LANGDON, M. D.
Instructor in Medicine and Assistant in Anatomy.

J. A. SPRINK, M. D.
Assistant in Histology.

T. B. LACEY, M. D.
Assistant in Pathology.

ADOLPH SACHS, M. D.
Assistant in Anatomy.

H. C. MOWERY, M. D.
Assistant in Anatomy.

Medical and Surgical Staff of the Creighton Memorial, St. Joseph's Hospital.

CHIEF OF STAFF

D. C. BRYANT, A. M., M. D.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Attending Physicians.

*A. W. RILEY, A. M., M. D.
H. L. AKIN, A. B., M. D.
M. LANGFELD, A. B., M. D.
A. D. DUNN, A. B., M. D.
S. K. SPALDING, M. D.
B. M. RILEY, A. B., M. D.

Consulting Physicians.

GEORGE TILDEN, M. D. CHARLES ROSEWATER, M. D.
J. B. RALPH, M. D., Contagious Diseases.

Skiagrapher.

C. F. CROWLEY, A. M., Ph. C., M. D.

Pathologist.

J. S. FOOTE, A. M., M. D.

NEUROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

Attending Neurological.

F. E. COULTER, M. D. C. B. LITTLE, M. D.

SURGICAL DEPARTMENT.

Attending Surgeons.

J. P. LORD, M. D. H. P. HAMILTON, M. D.
C. C. ALLISON, M. D. A. P. CONDON, M. D.
C. O'N. RICH, A. B., M. D.

Rectal Surgeon.

R. D. MASON, M. D.

*Died January 31st, 1908.

ORTHOPEDIC DEPARTMENT.

J. P. LORD, M. D.

GYNAECOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

W. O. HENRY, M. D. E. C. HENRY, M. D.

EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT DEPARTMENT.

D. C. BRYANT, A. M., M. D. H. L. BURRELL, M. D.

CORPORATION SURGEONS.

A. F. JONAS, M. D., U. P. Ry. Co.
W. H. RAMSEY, M. D., M. P. Ry. Co.
A. B. SOMERS, M. D., Smelting Works

RESIDENT STAFF.

H. C. MOWERY, M. D. A. SACHS, M. D.
E. THELEN, M. D. F. W. McCAW, M. D.

STAFF OF DOUGLAS COUNTY HOSPITAL.

H. P. HAMILTON, M. D. .....Surgery
H. C. SUMNEY, M. D. .....Dermatology
D. C. BRYANT, M. D. .....Eye and Ear
A. W. RILEY, A. M., M. D. .....Medicine
MILLARD LANGFELD, A. B., M. D. .....Medicine

STAFF OF ST. BERNARD'S HOSPITAL.

J. M. BARSTOW, M. D. F. T. SEYBERT, M. D.

STAFF OF MERCY HOSPITAL.

H. B. JENNINGS, M. D. ..... Surgeon
F. W. RUSTIN, M. D. ..... Surgeon
B. A. McDERMOTT, M. D. ..... Surgeon
J. M. BARSTOW, M. D. ..... Medical
C. W. POLLARD, M. D. ..... Medical
J. H. CLEAVER, M. D. ..... Medical
C. H. BOWER, M. D. ..... Medical
T. B. LACY, M. D. ..... Medical
J. F. SPRINK, M. D. ..... Medical
A. V. HENNESSY, M. D. ..... Medical
R. B. TUBBS, M. D. ..... Diseases of Children
F. T. SEYBERT, M. D. ..... Neurological
J. M. BARSTOW, M. D. ..... Neurological
L. T. MOORE, M. D. ..... House Physician

STAFF OF OMAHA GENERAL HOSPITAL.

W. O. HENRY, M. D. ..... Surgeon
E. C. HENRY, M. D. ..... Surgeon
A. E. MACK, M. D. ..... Obstetrician
F. J. WEARNE, M. D. ..... Gynecologist
A. S. PINTO, M. D. ..... Gynecologist
H. L. AKIN, M. D. ..... Diseases of the Stomach
S. K. SPALDING, M. D. ..... Nervous and Mental Diseases
H. L. BURRELL, M. D. ..... Eye and Ear
H. C. SUMNEY, M. D. ..... Dermatology
J. HELLWIG, A. M., M. D. ..... Dermatology
A. F. TYLER, A. B., M. D. ..... House Physician

STAFF OF COLLEGE CLINIC AND DISPENSARY.

A. L. MUIRHEAD, A. B., M. D. .....Superintendent
E. C. HENRY, M. D. .....Clinical Gynecology
W. O. HENRY, M. D. .....Clinical Gynecology
H. L. ARNOLD, A. B., M. D. .....Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat
H. CLAYTON SUMNEY, M. D. .....
.....Genito-Urinary and Skin Diseases
J. HELLWIG, A. M., M. D. .....Genito-Urinary Diseases
T. COE LITTLE, M. D. .....Clinical Neurology
J. C. BISHOP, M. D. .....Clinical Surgery
GEO. F. SIMANEK, M. D. .....Clinical Surgery
S. R. HOPKINS, M. D. .....Clinical Surgery
A. P. CONDON, M. D. .....Clinical Surgery
A. F. TYLER, A. B., M. D. .....Clinical Surgery
FRANK J. SCHLEIER, M. D. .....Clinical Surgery
R. E. SCHINDEL, M. D. .....Diseases of Stomach
F. W. HOUGHTON, M. D. .....Clinical Pediatrics
F. W. LAKE, A. B., M. D. .....Clinical Pediatrics
B. M. RILEY, A. B., M. D. .....Clinical Medicine
A. D. DUNN, M. D. .....Clinical Medicine
ROBERT E. ESKILDSON, M. D. .....Clinical Medicine
D. A. MEDDARS, M. D. .....Clinical Medicine
H. C. MOWERY, M. D. .....Clinical Medicine
ADOLPH SACHS, M. D. .....Clinical Medicine

The John A. Creighton Medical College

Creighton Memorial Hospital.

GENERAL STATEMENT.

In 1892 the Hon. John A. Creighton signified his willingness to found the Medical Department of The Creighton University. To carry out his idea, the Board of Trustees held a meeting May 3, 1892, and unanimously resolved to establish the "John A. Creighton Medical College" as a department of the University. This action was taken in virtue of an act of the Legislature, passed February, 27, 1879, giving the University authorities power to "erect, within, and as departments of said institutions, schools and colleges of the arts, sciences and professions, as to them may seem proper." The funds necessary for maintaining the college, until it was on a paying basis, were guaranteed by the founder. It was the first institution in this section to require a four years' course of medicine.

Pending the erection of a commodious structure the college found a temporary home at Twelfth and Mason streets, in the old St. Joseph Hospital, which had been vacated on the completion of the Creighton Memorial Hospital.

This magnificent Hospital was founded in 1888, by Mrs. Sarah Emily Creighton, who bequeathed to the Franciscan Sisterhood $50,000 toward the construction of a building. Mr. Creighton took up as a labor of love the project initiated by his noble wife and determined to make it a worthy memorial of her. Besides donating the ground on which the edifice stands, he added threefold to the amount of the original legacy, insuring thereby the construction of the best and most elegant hospital in the West.

By an arrangement made with the Sisters in charge of the hospital, through the good offices of the founder of the Medical School, all clinical material and advantages have from the beginning been reserved, and will continue to be devoted in perpetuity to the exclusive use of the faculty and students of the John A. Creighton Medical College.

Though the temporary quarters at the College furnished all the facilities essential for practical teaching, it soon became evident that something better was needed to meet the requirements of the rapidly increasing number of students. It

had long been the cherished wish and intention of the Hon. John A. Creighton to build a permanent home for the Department of Medicine, and thus unite the two institutions, the Creighton University and the Creighton Memorial Hospital. Through his liberality such a building was completed and ready for use in October, 1898. The building is situated on the northwest corner of Fourteenth and Davenport streets, where it stands a monument to its founder, an inspiration to the Medical profession and an ornament to the city. The building, furniture and equipment cost about $70,000, without counting the value of the ground. After the completion of the College an operating building, with a large amphitheater, the only one in the city, was erected in connection with the hospital for the use of the professors and students, at a cost of $10,000. A description of this building will be found in this catalogue.

ANNOUNCEMENT FOR 1908.

The Sixteenth Annual Course of Study will begin on Tuesday, September 1, 1908, at nine a. m., and will close May 1, 1909.

The college year is divided into two semesters; the first beginning September 1, and ending December 22; the second beginning January 4, and ending May 1.

The school is undenominational and men and women are admitted on the same terms. The required period of study for the degree of Doctor of Medicine is four years; eight months constituting the school year. The studies are graded, so far as practicable, throughout the four years and the grading is arranged with reference to the relation which the subjects bear to each other.

The work of the first two years deals with the scientific or laboratory branches, while that of the last two years deals with the principles and practice of medicine and surgery, their associated specialties and the application of scientific methods to clinical experience.

It is desirable that all students matriculate before the beginning of the term and necessary that they begin work on the first day of the term. Any other arrangement impedes the progress of the student, as the most important part of the course of study of an unfamiliar branch is the first part.

REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION.

Creditable certificates of good moral character, signed by two physicians of good standing in the State, Territory or District in which the applicant last resided.

The Association of American Medical Colleges has prescribed the following minimum requirement for admission to the medical course:

(a) A bachelor's degree from an approved college or university.

(b) A diploma from an accredited high school, normal school, or academy requiring for admission evidence of the completion of an eight-year course in primary and intermediate grades, and for graduation not less than four years of study, embracing not less than two years (4 points) of foreign language, of which one must be Latin, two years (4 points) of mathematics, two years (4 points) of English, one year (2 points) of history, two years (4 points) of laboratory science, and six years (12 points) of further credit in language, literature, history or science.

(c) An examination in the following branches:

A. Required (18 points): Mathematics (4 points); English (4 points); History (2 points); Language (2 must be Latin, 4 points); Science (taken from physics, chemistry, botany, zoology, 4 points).

B. Optional (12 points): English, 2 points; History, 6 points; Language, 6 points; Manual Training, 2 points; Mechanical Drawing, 1 point; Natural Science (botany, biology, zoology), 2 points; Physical Science (chemistry, physics), 2 points; Trigonometry, 1 point; Astronomy (1), Civics (1), Geology (1), Physical Geography (1), Physiology, and Hygiene (1), Political Economy (1).

(One point in any subject in a high school or academic course demands not less than five periods per week of forty-five minutes each for eighteen weeks.)

(d) Certificates from reputable instructors recognized by the State Board of medical examiners duly authorized by law or by the Superintendent of public instruction in States having no examining board may be accepted in lieu of any part of this examination.

Sec. 2. This examination must be conducted by or under the authority of the Board of Examiners or the Superintendent of public instruction of the city or State in which the

college is located. In no case shall it be conducted by any person connected with the faculty, medical or otherwise, of the institution to which the student is seeking admission.

Sec. 3. A student may be allowed to enter on his medical work conditioned in not more than six points, and these conditions must be removed by satisfactory examination before he is allowed to enter on the second year of his medical course.

ADMISSION TO ADVANCED STANDING.

Students holding certificates of attendance and credits from other reputable medical colleges will, on presentation of such certificates, together with satisfactory credentials of preliminary education, be admitted to advanced standing and given credit for work done. No advanced standing is granted on account of work done in other than medical colleges.

COMBINED SIX YEARS COURSE IN LITERATURE, SCIENCE AND MEDICINE.

The University offers a combined course in literature, science and medicine which enables students to spend part of their time in the second, third and fourth years in the Medical school and at the end of the fourth year to procure the Bachelor's degree (A. B.) The last two years are devoted entirely to medicine and at the end of the sixth year the degree of Doctor of Medicine is conferred.

THE COLLEGE BUILDING.

The College is located on the corner of Fourteenth and Davenport streets, five minutes walk from the important business district of the city. Two street car lines pass in front of the building, one of which connects directly with the line running to the St. Joseph's Hospital.

The College building has a basement and three stories, with a central extension making that part four stories in height.

The ground surface covered is 132x66 feet, with an east frontage of 132 feet, and a south frontage of 66 feet.

The design of the exterior of the building, being a modern adaptation of the Italian Renaissance, deals with the basement as the base, the first story as the pedestal, the second story

as the shaft and the third story as the frieze of the monument, the whole being crowned with a cornice, which in turn is ornamented with dentals and consoles.

The entrance on the east side leads through an arcade under the open portico, which is 10x32 feet in size, then through the vestibule doors into the grand stairway-hall, at the further end of which a double stairway will be seen to lead to the upper stories.

On the first floor to the south are the recreation and reception rooms for the students and the Faculty, and on the same floor to the right of the stairway-hall are the different rooms for the outdoor clinics, and the drug store.

Two lecture halls, each 28x46 feet, occupy the north half of the second floor, while the south half contains the laboratories for Physiology, Histology and Bacteriology.

On the third floor to the north is the amphitheater, 57x46 feet in area, and twenty feet in height with 350 seats.

The south half of this floor contains the chemical and pharmaceutical laboratories.

On the fourth floor in the central extension is the dissecting room with windows on all four sides.

An elevator runs from the basement to the fourth floor.

All necessary minor apartments, such as the museum, instrument rooms, private rooms, toilet rooms, etc., are carefully provided for.

The interior is finished in hard wood and patent plaster. Speaking tubes and call bells are provided.

The plumbing is made an object lesson of cleanliness and sanitation.

Particular attention is paid to the lighting, heating and ventilation of each school room, it being the intention to change the air in these rooms not less than six times an hour.

The building is, in every respect, a model of what is needed for a medical school.

LABORATORIES AND APPARATUS.

The laboratories, lecture rooms and dissecting room are large and commodious, and are furnished in an up-to-date style with everything necessary to the proper teaching of modern medicine.

In the **Pathological and Histological** laboratories, each student is assigned a desk, with locker and key. He is furnished a microscope fitted with eye-pieces and two objectives, to which are added in the Bacteriological laboratory, an Abbey condenser and 1-12-inch oil immersion lens. The microscopes are nearly all new and of latest patterns, and were purchased from the well known makers, Bausch & Lomb, Leitz, Zeiss, and Reichert; they represent an expenditure of between $4,000 and $5,000.

Besides a microscope each student is loaned dishes, glassware, section-lifters and such other apparatus as is necessary for the work. Sections of histological and pathological specimens furnished during the courses are the property of the student and it is expected will be preserved for future reference.

The **Chemical and Bacteriological laboratories** are fully equipped; desks, lockers and keys, test tubes, etc., being sufficient to supply each student a working outfit.

In every laboratory it is the aim to supply each student a complete equipment, so that thorough individual work, experience and practice in the use of the scientific accessories in medical investigation, may be obtained.

The **Anatomical Department** is provided with a large refrigerating apparatus for the preservation of dissecting material. By means of it a uniform low temperature is maintained and the material is kept in proper conditon for dissection and demonstrating and at the same time free from odors so common in the ordinary dissecting room. The apparatus is manufactured by the Larson Refrigerating Company and possesses the advantage over the ordinary cold storage plant of not only maintaining the proper temperature, but also a constant change of air, thereby preventing the accumulation of foul odors. In this manner fifty bodies may be prepared for the use of the department.

In the **Department of Embryology** are full sets of Zigler's Embryological Models of the chick and human embryo.

A Zeiss projection apparatus has been procured to facilitate the demonstration of those objects in a medical course which are inadequately presented by charts or diagrams. It is of the latest improved type and is adapted to lantern work, the projection of opaque objects and microscopic sections.

The institution possesses one of the largest Toepler-Holtz machines in the country which is employed in the demonstration of the X-ray in medicine and surgery.

The laboratories are 64x28 and have a working capacity of sixty students. They are furnished with fifty microscopes from the factories of Bausch & Lomb, Leitz, Reichert and Zeiss. Each student will be provided with a microscope, with a drawer, dishes, stains and sections. A system of models made on the tube plan of structure is provided for the demonstration of class work. Charts and outlines are also supplied.

CROWELL CABINET.

The need of reviewing, from time to time the principles of physics has necessitated the introduction of many pieces of physical apparatus; but in order to surely cover the whole field, the college has secured a Crowell cabinet, consisting of two hundred and forty adjustable and interchangeable pieces with which can be performed any of the experiments in the various divisions of Physics. This novel combination allows of the easy demonstration of optics, acoustics, electricity, magnetism, and thermics, of dynamics as applied to mechanics, hydrostatics and pneumatics, the principles of which must be thoroughly understood by the student for the mastery of the science and art of practice of medicine.

REQUIREMENTS.

Students are required to attend all the lectures, clinics and laboratory exercises of the session. If they are unable to do this on account of sickness or other real cause of absence they must notify their respective teachers and ask to be excused.

The standing of students is determined by the results of recitations, written examinations and laboratory work. It is indicated by the terms "passed" or "conditioned." If conditioned, the condition must be removed before the student can begin the work of the following year. No student will be admitted to the fourth year who is conditioned in any of the studies of the first and second years. Students must pass a majority of the studies of any one year in order to classify in the next succeeding year. Habitual absence without a satisfactory excuse, continued indifference to study or persistently poor scholarship may subject the student to temporary or permanent suspension.

In each laboratory course the student will be assigned a certain amount of apparatus and material for which he will be

held responsible. At the end of each course the apparatus must be returned in good condition. Unnecessary damage to college buildings or property must be paid for by those by whom such damage was committed. A breakage fee sufficient to cover cost of apparatus will be collected at the beginning of the term, the same to be returned at the close of the term if such apparatus is in proper condition.

The student's capability to advance from one year's work to another is judged from the credits received in recitations, in quizzes, laboratory work, attendance, written examinations and deportment. Written final examinations will be held in the studies of each year.

MUSEUM.

In the College building there is a room prepared for the preservation of anatomical and pathological preparations, casts, specimens and such material as will be of interest in the various departments of Medicine.

Anyone having such specimens which he wishes preserved can place them in this room with his name attached, and with such histories or remarks as he chooses to give. There is thrown away every year a large number of intersting specimens, from which much could be learned, if they were only classified and accessible.

The college will consider it a favor if these specimens are forwarded to the Pathological department.

GENERAL PLAN OF INSTRUCTION.

Work in the dissecting room, in the laboratory, at the bedside, demonstrations, clinics, lectures and recitations are the main features of the methods of instruction. The didactic lecture is used as a means of instruction in all subjects which require elucidation. The quiz forms one of the most important parts of the course; a part of each hour of instruction is devoted to it, or the whole hour at the termination of the lectures on a subject.

The work of each year is as nearly complete in itself as it is possible to make it, and examination and credits are given as the work progresses. The student is marked according to his knowledge of a subject, and the term standing determines the advancement of the pupil, therefore a punctual attendance is essential to a good standing.

The first years of the medical course are devoted mainly to the fundamental medical sciences, the larger part of the time being spent in the laboratories. The studies of the first year are anatomy, histology, physiology, materia medica and chemistry. The study of anatomy, chemistry and physiology is continued into the second year; in addition, pathology, applied therapeutics pharmacology and toxicology, hygiene and state medicine are studied. A practical course in bacteriology, with the chief emphasis upon its hygenic and medical bearing, is given during the first three months of this year; also during the last six weeks of the year; the student is instructed in the methods of physical examinations of the thorax and abdomen. Upon the student's success in the work of the first two years will depend his success in all future medical study.

During the third year the general principles of the practical branches of medicine and surgery, including its special branches, are taught by didactic lectures, recitations and quizzes. The knowledge thus gained by the student is put to practical test in the hospital and dispensary clinics.

During the fourth year the study of the same branches is continued. Nearly all the instruction, however, is given by clinics, clinical lectures, and quizzing. Students are required to examine, make diagnosis, and prescribe for patients suffering from all forms of disease, thus familiarizing themselves with the practical work of the profession they are about to enter. Ample material for instruction is furnished by the St. Joseph's, Mercy, Douglas County, St. Bernard's and the Omaha General Hospitals and the dispensary clinics.

Electro-therapeutics, hydro-therapy, massage and suggestive therapeutics are given as much prominence in the course as the merits of each special branch deserves.

Attendance at the hospital and dispensary clinics is obligatory with students of the third and fourth years.

The instruction is classified under the following heads:

Anatomy
Embryology
Histology
Chemistry
Pathology
Neurology
Practice of Medicine
Obstetrics
Diseases of Children
Otology
Physiology
Materia Medica and Therapeutics
Pharmacology
Bacteriology
Dermatology
Surgery
Gynecology
Opthamology
Laryngology
Venereal Diseases

ANATOMY.

First Year.

I. Alimentary Tract and Accessories—twice a week first semester. Prof. E. C. Henry.

II. Angiology—once a week first and second semester. Prof. Rudolph Rix.

III. Osteology—twice a week during second semester. Prof. E. C. Henry.

IV. From First of November, first year students will be required to dissect two hours a day five times a week.

The first dissection will be one of the lower animals, either a rabbit, a cat or a dog. Second dissection will be on an arm or leg of a human.

Second Year.

I. Myology—twice a week first semester. Prof. Rudolph Rix.

II. Special Organs—once a week first and second semesters. Prof. E. C. Henry.

III. Brain and Cord—twice a week second semester. Prof. Rudolph Rix.

IV. Second year students will dissect two hours a day five times a week, beginning November 1st.

The second term in this year will consist in studying and drawing serial sections.

PHYSIOLOGY.

First and Second Year.

Three hours a week for thirty-three weeks. The course consists of the study of the cell, of the good of adaptability, of the irritability and contractility of protoplasm, of the physiological division of labor, of the chemistry of the animal body, of the structure and junction of the secreting glands, of the phenomena of circulation, digestion, respiration, metabolism, thermogenism, nutrition and diet, internal and external secretions and of reproduction; also the relation of function to structure, the general plan of the animal body and the physical problems which arise in the exhibition of energy will be

considered. Quizzes will be held at frequent intervals and papers read before the class. The papers are prepared by the students and are subject to the criticism of the teacher and class.—Prof. J. S. Foote.

HISTOLOGY.

First Year.

The course in Histology embraces the practical study of cells, tissues and organs by means of outlines, models, projection apparatus and sections. The laboratory, 28x64 feet, accommodates sixty students. Each student is provided with a microscope, with drawer for boxes, slides, covers, needles, etc., necessary for microscopic work. The stains are provided. The student is expected to furnish his own slides, boxes and covers, and the specimens as they are mounted become his own property. Four hours a week for thirty-three weeks are devoted to the study. The instruction consists, first, of a series of outlines or word pictures giving in a concise manner the cell, tissue and organ structure; second, of models colored to represent the stained parts and so made that all the tube structures may be built up and demonstrated; third, of a new, improved Zeiss projection apparatus, by which the sections may be demonstrated; and fourth, of sections which are studied with microscope. This combination of the word picture, model picture, projection picture, and real picture, constitutes a successful demonstration of animal structure easy of comprehension.—Prof. J. S. Foote.

PATHOLOGY.

Second Year.

Four hours for thirty-three weeks. Distinctions between pathology and pathological anatomy, physiological and pathological phenomena; study of the cell under usual and unusual irritants, relation of irritability to disease, the irritants which initiate pathological processes, the products of irritants, the modification of internal secretion and the appearance of the phenomena which may arise from such modification, consideration of degenerations, inflammations and tumors, of disease classification, of the effects of irritants upon tissue growth and degeneration, of the secreting gland type of structure in the animal body, of the capillary area where vital processes occur, and of the constancy of pathological process at-

tending the phenomena disease. Quizzes are held frequently. The laboratory occupies the entire south frontage of the building (66 feet) and is equipped with microscopes and accessories in sufficient number and quality to insure good working capacity. The Zeiss projection apparatus will be used in demonstration.—Prof. J. S. Foote.

EMBRYOLOGY.

First Year.

The course in Embryology will consist of lectures and laboratory instruction. A careful study of the embryology of the chick will form the basis of a more rapid study of other embryological types. Fresh and preserved specimens of various animals will be used to illustrate the morphology of the embryo.

A full set of Ziegler Models covering the embryology of the chick and the human embryo are accessible at all times for individual study.

In the lectures comparative embryology will be fully treated to enable the student to comprehend the details of human embryology, the purpose of the course.

Lectures and Laboratory instruction will also deal with impregnation of the ovum; its implantation in the uterus; the formation of the placenta and associated embryonic structures. —Prof. Millard Langfeld.

GROSS PATHOLOGY.

Fourth Year.

A thorough course in Post Mortem Technique is given at the morgue at the hospital. Each student is trained in the proper method of making autopsies. Each student is taught the necessity of methodical and systematic work and the close observation in post mortem examinations. Microscopical specimens of interest obtained here can be still further examined, microscopically, at the pathological laboratory. Students are notified when their presence is required at the morgue.

CHEMISTRY.

First and Second Year.

I. During the first year lectures are given three times a week in general chemistry and chemico-physics so as to cover

the ground necessary to furnish a working foundation to the student for the successful understanding of materia medica, bacteriology, physiology, etc.--Prof. C. F. Crowley.

II. Twelve hours a week the student comes into immediate contact with chemical reactions and experimental work in the laboratory (28x64 feet) where each student is furnished with a table supplied with all the appliances requisite for a practical course in qualitative analysis. This latter is followed by work in quantitative methods. Considerable stress is laid upon this part of the work, as it furnishes a logical training whereby the student becomes an independent worker and thinker. Here, too, the identification of the inorganic poisons is taken up.—Prof. C. F. Crowley.

III. The work of the second year is both didactic and experimental. Organic chemistry is studied in the first semester with laboratory work three hours a week, making the student familiar with the hydro-carbons and their place in the chemical and medical world. The study of alkaloids forms no little part of this semester's work, as does also the chemistry of the toxic substances of the materia medica. Following this, special time is given to the consideration of proteids, carbohydrates, fats and salts, of the salivary, gastric, pancreatic, and intestinal secretions, of enzyme action, of blood, sweat, lymph, bile and milk. The second semester is devoted largely to urine analysis, based upon the chemistry of foods. —Prof. C. F. Crowley.

Special facilities are offered for work of a research nature along original lines. An opportunity is also furnished for the analysis of various water supplies, food, etc.

PHARMACOLOGY AND MATERIA MEDICA.

First and Second Year.

Instruction in this branch is given orally and by laboratory work.

Oral Instruction. Lectures and recitations daily during the first and second years covering—

I. Thorough instruction in the physical properties of the drugs used as medicines. The students are taught to recognize the more important ones by physical tests only.

II. Instruction in the physiological action of medical agents upon all forms of life with a view to illustrate their effects upon man. The local action of drugs is explained and

also their action on the various organs and tissues of the body after absorption and the final effect of this upon all organs working together.

III. Instruction in the effect of toxic as well as therapeutic doses of medicines and description of the symptoms and final results of too large doses with suggestions as to antidotes and treatment.

IV. General therapeutic indications are considered, especially the rational uses deduced from physiological action. Empyrical uses are merely mentioned. Practical therapeutics is left to other chairs.

V. Instruction in the preparation of drugs most frequently used and the dosage and methods of administration. The students handle these and become familiar with their appearance and properties.

Laboratory Work. One afternoon each week for nine weeks in the second semester of the second year the students work in sections in the laboratory. They are shown how to investigate—

I. The action of drugs upon unorganized protoplasm, using potato and egg albumins as examples.

II. The action of drugs upon unicellular organism such as amoebae, bacteria, leucocytes and infusoria.

III. The effect of certain drugs upon the frog or other cold blooded animals, also the effect upon certain special organs as the heart and spinal cord which retain their function for hours after destruction of the cerebrum.

IV. The action of drugs upon animals of higher order: rabbit, guinea pig, dog and cat, also upon special organs of these animals more or less completely isolated.

V. In a few cases the students study the effects of drugs upon themselves and upon each other, especially with reference to absorption and excretion.

Pharmacy and Prescription Writing. This course occupies one hour each week through the second semester of the senior year. It includes both lectures and laboratory work.

The lectures cover the elementary principles of pharmacy and the general rules for prescription writing. Careful instruction is given in regard to incompatibilities and the best methods of dispensing various drugs in common use.

In the laboratory the students are taught to fill prescriptions and to make the common Galenical preparations of the U. S. P.

The museum contains a very complete assortment of crude drugs, chemicals and Galenical preparations and the students are required to familiarize themselves with the appearance and physical properties of the most important ones so as to be able to recognize them.

The aim of the work in pharmacology in brief is to build an intelligent and rational foundation for practical therapeutics.—A. L. Muirhead, M. D.

HYGIENE.

Second Year.

This branch is taught by lectures and laboratory work.

I. Lectures on air, soil, heat, climate. Also on heating, ventilating, lighting, and the supplying of water and sewerage, for houses and cities. Dietetics and clothing. Exercise and baths. Hygiene of schools, prisons and hospitals. One hour per week.

II. Laboratory work. Examination of water, air, foods, beverages, clothing, soils, etc.—E. DeLanney, M. D.

BACTERIOLOGY.

Second Year.

I. Bacteriology, study of the relationship of bacteria to other micro organisms and to disease; of the biological and morphological characteristics of bacteria; of the method of separating one species from another and from unknown species: methods of determining pathogenic properties; bacterial toxins; immunity serums, serum diagnosis and serum-therapy; disinfection and germicidal values. Especial care is taken to teach each student how to stain and diagnose the organisms of tuberculosis, gonorrhoea, and diptheria, and perform the Widal test for typhoid fever. No student is passed in this class unless he can give practical demonstration of his proficiency in this regard. Microscopes equipped with oil-immersion lenses, test tubes, and other apparatus, are supplied, and responsibility for their return in good condition rests with the student. Laboratory work and lectures six hours a week for four months. Recitations once a week during the term.—Prof. Millard Langfeld.

THEORY AND PRACTICE OF MEDICINE AND PHYSICAL DIAGNOSIS.

Second Year.

I. Physical Diagnosis. In order that the student may become familiar with the treatment and manipulations of physical diagnosis a quiz course will be given during the second year. The work will consist of quizzes and assigned lessons in the text books with the explanations necessary to make the matter thoroughly clear to the students. One hour each week during the entire year.—Dr. Akin.

Third Year.

II. Physical and Clinical Diagnosis. The work of the previous year on Physical Diagnosis will be reviewed and supplemented by lectures, and in addition the direct application of the chemical and microscopical work of the first two years will be taken up and its relationship to the diagnosis of disease thoroughly considered. There will be lectures, quizzes from the text books, and discussion of topics assigned to the various members of the class. It is hoped that in this course, as in all other courses in medicine and physical diagnosis, the student will approach the work in the true seminary spirit and make the hour truly a conference hour between students and instructor. One hour per week throughout the term.—Dr. Akin.

III. Physical Diagnosis. Before a student can thoroughly understand the physical signs of disease it is necessary that he have a thorough understanding of the variations of physical signs in health, and in order to give the student this knowledge the class is divided into sections for the purpose of carefully examining the normal chest. This work will be given on selected evenings throughout the first semester by Dr. Akin and assistants.

III—A. As a supplement to the above work ward classes will be held at hours not to interfere with other work, at which time cases showing the commoner physical signs will be demonstrated to the members of the class. One hour weekly at St. Joseph's Hospital.—Prof. Langfeld. At the County Hospital.—Dr. Lake, Dr. Riley, Prof. Dunn.

IV. Practice of Medicine. The work in Practice of Medicine during the third year consists of quizzes on assigned subjects from the standard text books, supplemented by short explanatory lectures. This course is designed to cover the

entire subject of Internal Medicine, and prepare the student for a better understanding of the clinical and didactic work of the fourth year. The nature of this work demands the most earnest efforts of the students and on this account the standard of work required in this course is placed as high as possible. Students failing in this course must make up the work before they are allowed to attend any of the clinical or section work of the fourth year. Four hours per week throughout the entire year.—Dr. Riley, Dr. Lake.

Fourth Year.

V. The diagnosis of abdominal conditions will be taken up at the beginning of the first semester in order to round out the work of diagnosis done in the previous two years. At the same time opportunity will be taken in this course to quiz the students on the entire subject of diagnosis, and as opportunity offers, clinical cases from the Dispensary bearing upon this subject will be demonstrated in the lecture room. One hour per week, first half of the first semester.—Prof. Dunn.

VI. Didactic Lectures, Theory and Practice of Medicine. The routine study of the subjects ordinarily comprised in the Practice of Medicine having been taken up in the quiz work of the third year, leaves the time of the fourth year at the disposal of the instructors to take up work in a freer manner. The diseases will not be taken up in a categorical manner, but the professors hope to give a broader review of the field of medicine, keeping constantly in mind the necessity of the student having the proper appreciation of the theory of medicine. In addition much time will be devoted to differential diagnosis and the best methods of treatment. The clinical lectures form a part of this course, and subjects discussed at clinics will not necessarily be repeated in these classes. Four hours per week throughout the year.—Prof. B. M. Riley, Prof. M. Langfeld, Prof. Dunn.

VII. Clinical Lectures. The facilities at hand during the year allow the presentation of all the commoner forms of diseases, and enough of the rarer forms to give the student a proper appreciation of the range of medicine. The method of instruction in these cases will be along two general lines.

First, the student and instructor will work together, seeking point by point to arrive at the proper diagnosis and to determine upon the proper methods of treatment.

Second, at the more formal clinics the case will be rapidly presented by the instructor and will be followed by a searching review into the facts and indications presented by the case, and the logical explanation of the reasons leading to the diagnosis and subsequent treatment. Inasmuch as many of the cases presented have been previously examined by one or more students, opportunity is offered for free and frank discussion between the students and instructor. Three to six hours per week throughout the year.—Prof. B. M. Riley, Prof. M. Langfeld, Prof. Dunn.

VIII. Ward Work. Cases in the hospital wards will be assigned to the various members who will take the history, make a complete physical examination, and such clinical examinations as are required. They are expected to make a definite diagnosis and suggest treatment which they will be willing to defend in the presence of their classmates, as their reports will be discussed by various members of the class. This work can be done at the convenience of the student, subject to the rules of the hospital and sufficient time will be given the student to complete this report, but it is expected that the work will be begun the day the case is assigned. Cases will be assigned through the Interne.—Prof. M. Langfeld, Prof. Dunn.

IX. Ward Walks. The class will be divided into small sections, one of which will meet the attending physician each day at eight a. m. for the ward visit. An opportunity will thus be given to carefully follow the course of the cases presented at the clinic, and for more careful physical examination of the cases than is possible at public clinic. Many cases of acute or serious illness are not available for clinical teaching, but such cases will be utilized in the ward visits as far as possible without disturbing the comfort of the patient.—Prof. M. Langfeld, Prof. Dunn.

DISEASES OF CHILDREN.

Third and Fourth Year.

I. Instruction will be by didactic and clinical lectures. The aim of each instructor will be to present the chief points in the description, differentiation, and treatment of children in a clear and forceful manner. Methods of diagnosis of diseases of children will be compared with methods used with adults. The subjects considered will be the physiology of the

infant child, diseases of the newly born, general hygiene of infants and children, infant feeding, especially artificial food modification, diseases of the digestive organs, respiratory organs, liver, genito-urinary organs, and skin. One hour a week for thirty-three weeks to the third year class.—Dr. R. Rix.

II. Lectures on the disease of the blood, heart, nervous system specific infectious diseases and constitutional diseases. One hour a week for thirty-three weeks to the fourth year class.—Dr. F. W. Houghton.

III. Clinical instruction two hours a week at the college dispensary.

NEUROLOGY.

Third and Fourth Year.

I. Didactic lectures, diseases of the brain, cord and membranes; first, those diseases in which no pathological changes are found; second, diseases of known pathology. One hour a week for eight months.—Profs. S. K. Spalding and F. E. Coulter.

II. Clinical lectures. Prof. S. K. Spalding, to January 7th. Prof. F. E. Coulter and Dr. Little to end of term.

III. Mental diseases: (a) Didactic lectures, study of the forms of insanity, aetiology, pathology (when known), classification, care and treatment. One hour a week for sixteen weeks. (b) Clinical presentation at St. Bernard's Hospital of such cases as illustrate above conditions. One hour a week for eight weeks.—Dr. F. T. Seybert.

SURGERY.

Third and Fourth Year.

I. Throughout the year lectures on the principles and practice of surgery will be given to the third year class three hours a week. Thorough consideration will be given to general, regional and operative surgery. Pathological conditions will be studied as the prime factor in the aetiology of surgical diseases. The relation of the collateral branches of science to surgery will be studied, particularly the diagnostic significance of the blood count and of urinary examinations as operation indicators. The science and practical part of surgery will thus be taken up together.—Drs. J. P. Lord, A. P. Condon and H. P. Hamilton.

II. Clinical Surgery. Surgical clinics will be held in St. Joseph's Hospital Amphitheater Tuesday and Saturday forenoons throughout the school year. Clinics will also be held Saturday afternoons at Douglas County Hospital. Surgical clinics at John A. Creighton Medical College dispensary from one to two p. m.—Drs. J. P. Lord, H. P. Hamilton, R. D. Mason or A. P. Condon.

III. Surgical pathology, regeneration as to the process of repair, infective inflammation, suppuration, abscess, ulcer, fistula, pyaemia, septicaemia, tubercle, tumors, benign and malignant. One hour a week for thirty-three weeks to third year students.—Prof. Hopkins.

IV. Fractures and Dislocations. (a) General considerations, pathology, detailed instruction concerning each, splints, dressings and their application. (b) Shock, causes, pathology, diagnosis, treatment. (c) Anaesthesia, physiological action, administration, phenomena, management of dangerous symptoms. One hour a week for thirty-three weeks. —Prof. Jennings.

V. Orthopedic Surgery. (a) Pathology, deformities and their correction, mechanical principles of appliances, discussion of the various forms of apparatus employed, and the treatment of diseases and conditions producing deformity. Stereopticon views illustrating the pathology, deformities, and apparatus will be extensively used. One hour a week for eight months. (b) Practical instruction at the college clinics and St. Joseph's Hospital, one to three hours a week for thirty-three weeks.—Prof. J. P. Lord.

Surgical and Regional Anatomy.

VI. Operative Surgery. The course implies an intricate study of anatomy as related to the relationship between surgical operations and the anatomical structures involved. So far as possible the work will be illustrated by dissections upon the cadaver; a careful dissection of the anatomical part being made to illustrate the surgical subject taken up in lecture. Two hours a week will be devoted to surgical anatomy, the time being divided regularly between lectures and quiz work. In this way it is hoped to impress upon the students, not only the important relationship, but to bring out facts which are not obtainable in text books. Charts will be employed to augment work of dissections, so that the illustrated and practical points may be brought out. By a recent enactment of

the legislature, it was voted that all bodies from insane asylums, poor houses, state hospitals, penitentiaries, etc., which are unclaimed for forty-eight hours shall be delivered to the Medical Schools of the state for scientific purposes. This law gives to the John A. Creighton Medical College one-third of all such cases in the state. It will thus be seen that the material for dissection, exploration and surgical anatomy is increased manifold. This feature obviates a system that has long prevailed in our western schools, namely, the necessity of shortening the work of dissections, surgical anatomy, and operative surgery. Operative surgery will be taken up in section work and individual instruction given as far as the material will permit; in this branch operations of an emergency nature will be performed, also capital operations such as are seen in the clinics of St. Joseph's Hospital. Students will be given special instruction in the performance of the various operations, which are illustrated in the different text books on operative surgery.— Prof. Chas. O'N. Rich.

VII. Rectal Surgery. In this course will be taught the cause, diagnosis, pathology and treatment of all diseases, both medical and surgical, of the rectum, anus and sigmoid, including constipation, hemorrhoids, abscess, fistula, stricture, cancer ulceration, prolapse, pruritus, congenital malformations, wounds, foreign bodies, impaction, non-malignant tumors, proctitis, irritable ulcer, etc. Instruction will be given by lectures, illustrations, quizzes, and clinical work.—Dr. R. D. Mason.

VIII. Oral Surgery. The lectures on this subject cover not only the ordinary surgical operations performed in the mouth, but such lesions of the jaws and associate parts as are known to exert an influence upon other organs and tissues. While no attempt is made to teach operative dentistry, the diseases of the teeth and gums are discussed and their treatment outlined. The mouth as a source of infection and other reflex disturbances due to diseased teeth are given special attention.—Dr. A. Hugh Hipple.

OBSTETRICS.

Third and Fourth Year.

I. Lectures and Demonstrations. The subject of obstetrics is taught by lectures, recitations and demonstrations upon the manikin, by drawings and charts and by attendance upon clinical cases of labor. The didactic work is done mainly in

the third year, the clinical study in the fourth year. Cases of labor among the poor of the city are referred to two members of the senior class, and they, assisted by the professor or one of his assistants, attend the case, thus giving the student full clinical advantages under circumstances more nearly such as he might expect to meet in actual practice than if he were attending merely hospital cases.

II. The anatomy and physiology of the female generative organs; the development of the embryo and appendages; changes in the maternity organism, pregnancy, its symptoms, normal and pathological; normal labor. Three hours a week until subject is completed.—Dr. Mack.

III. The theory and practice of obstetrics; normal labor, abnormal labor, complications, both of pregnancy and labor and their management; abortion, miscarriage and premature labor. The puerperal state; the breast and its management. Three hours a week, in December, January and February, for the third year.

IV. Operative obstetrics; version; the forceps, craniotomy; the cranioclast and cepholotriptor; Caesarean section and symphyscotomy; embryotomy; the contracted pelvis and its management. One hour a week for third and fourth year.—Prof. A. E. Mack.

V. At the Rescue Home, Twenty-fourth and Spaulding streets, each member of the senior class will be shown from two to three obstetrical cases during the term and will be given an opportunity to familiarize himself with both normal and abnormal labor. The work in this institution is under the care of a competent and experienced physician, Dr. Mary Strong, who, besides giving this clinical instruction, will also, at latter part of term, give a quiz course on clinical work done during the term in this department. In addition to this, the out-door obstetrical department of the College and Maternity department of Mercy Hospital furnishes a sufficient supply of material so that graduates from this school (before leaving college) are fitted by actual experience to practice this important branch of medicine.

The Maternity Wards of the Omaha General Hospital are open to the students of this college under the care of Prof. A. E. Mack, M. D., who will use the cases for clinical instruction, and it is thus expected to give students a thorough course of practical instruction in obstetrics. It is desired that each student may assist in several cases during the winter term, and

thus become familiar with the normal process of delivery as well as the use of instruments. There will doubtless be opportunities also to see and assist in some of the rarer and more complicated cases of labor where various operative procedures are required.

OPHTHALMOLOGY.

Third and Fourth Year.

I. Lectures and recitations one hour a week during term to third and fourth year students.—Prof. Bryant.

II. Clinics and clinical lectures, two hours a week to third and fourth year students at St. Joseph's Hospital.—Prof. Bryant.

III. Clinical instruction will be given at the college free dispensary, in diagnosis of diseases of the eye, in methods of examination, in the use of instruments, including the opthalmoscope, and in the application of remedies, etc. Two hours a week during term for third and fourth year students.—Drs. Arnold and Bushman.

GYNECOLOGY.

Third and Fourth Year.

I. Principles and practice, didactic lectures. One hour a week for thirty-three weeks.—Prof. W. O. Henry.

II. Practical instruction in the examination, diagnosis and treatment of patients and use of instruments. Two hours a week for thirty-three weeks.—Prof. W. O. Henry.

III. Operative demonstration of the various operative measures and the consideration of the best means of surgical relief. Students are allowed to examine cases when under anesthetics and required to confirm or correct a previous diagnosis. Two hours a week for thirty-three weeks at St. Joseph's Hospital.—Prof. W. O. Henry.

OTOLOGY, LARYNGOLOGY AND RHINOLOGY.

Third and Fourth Year.

I. Otology. (a) Didactic lectures. One hour a week for four months. (b) Clinics, two hours a week for eight months. —Prof. H. Leslie Burrell.

II. Laryngology and Rhinology. (a) General consideration of the principles of pathology, diagnosis and therapeutics

of diseases of the throat and nasal passages by didactic lectures and quizzes. One hour a week for four months. (b) Practical instruction. Two clinics a week for eight months, diagnosis and the use of instruments.—Prof. H. Leslie Burrell.

DERMATOLOGY, VENEREAL AND GENITO-URINARY DISEASES.

Third and Fourth Year.

I. Dermatology. Didactic lectures and quizzes one hour a week throughout academic year, supplemented by practical instruction in diagnosis and treatment at the college clinic two hours a week for thirty-three weeks. Clinics will also be held from time to time at the Douglas County Hospital.—Prof. H. C. Sumney, Dr. J. W. Hellwig, Assistant.

II. Venereal and Genito-Urinary Diseases. Didactic lectures and quizzes will be given throughout the college year, one hour a week, in venereal and genito-urinary diseases, supplemented by practical instruction at the college clinic two hours a week. Clinics will also be held at the Douglas County Hospital from time to time.—Prof. H. C. Sumney, Dr. J. W. Hellwig.

MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE.

Third Year.

I. Medical Jurisprudence and Medical Law. Regulation of the right to practice medicine and surgery; expressed and implied contracts between physician and patient; rights and liabilities of physicians and patients; rights and liabilities of third parties; recovery of compensation, malpractice and remedies therefor; criminal liability, communications; expert witnesses. One hour a week for eight weeks.—E. C. Hodder, L. L. B.

II. Lectures on moral principles and medical practice, craniotomy, abortion, venereal excess, views of scientists, professional rights, will be given to the third class one hour a week for twelve weeks.—Prof. William P. Whelan.

SKIAGRAPHY.

Courses.

I. The institution possesses one of the largest Toepler-Holtz Machines in the country, which is employed in the dem-

onstration of the X-ray. There is also a complete X-ray plant at St. Joseph's Hospital. The Crookes tube and fluoroscope will be considered from a scientific standpoint, the Roentgen ray and its application to medicine from a clinical standpoint, and the general technique of skiagraphy will receive the attention which it deserves.—Prof. C. F. Crowley.

Clinical Facilities.

ST JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL.

The Creighton Memorial—the new St. Joseph's Hospital—is by far the largest and best hospital in the West. It is situated at the corner of Tenth and Castellar streets, on high and beautiful grounds, and could not be better located, either for healthfulness, beauty of location or easiness of access. It was built at great expense, has over 300 beds for patients, and ample room for nurses, internes, servants, etc. There are large drug rooms, reception rooms for patients, private consultation rooms for the hospital corps of physicians, airy wards and elegant private rooms.

In the hospital for the year ending December 31st, there were treated about 2,500 cases.

HOSPITAL AMPHITHEATER.

The hospital amphitheater is located in a building erected especially for the purpose. The building, which is really an annex to the St. Joseph's Hospital, was erected in 1898 at a cost of $10,000. It occupies the space behind the body and between the wings of the hospital. It is two stories high and connects with both the first and second stories of the hospital.

On the first floor of this building are the surgeons' wash and dressing rooms, instrument, sterilizing and operating room for septic cases, and an eye, ear, nose and throat room, especially equipped for operative work. Here also has been installed a complete X-ray outfit.

On the second floor is a private operating room, sterilizing room, room in which patients are prepared for operation and given ether, instrument room and amphitheater.

The amphitheater is at the end of the hall, into which all of the foregoing rooms lead. It is full two stories high and is lighted from a glass roof. The floor is laid with tile, the

finish is hard wood. The seats, which are arranged in tiers above the floor, command a complete view of the arena, where all clinics are held, and accommodate 150 persons. Beneath the seats at the back of the room is the entrance to the students' hall, coat room and lavatory, and storage room for appliances.

The furnishings of the room are in accordance with the ideas and the necessities of modern surgery. The whole building is supplied with hot and cold, filtered and boiled water, lighted by gas and electricity, and heated by steam.

Clinics are held here five half days each week during the entire session of the medical school. The clinical advantages offered here are reserved for the benefit of the students of the John A. Creighton Medical College.

The combined capacity of the five large hospitals under the control of the different members of the faculty of the Creighton Medical College reaches twelve hundred beds, assuring an almost unlimited amount of material for clinical teaching in third and fourth year work.

ST. BERNARD'S HOSPITAL.

St. Bernard's Hospital, Council Bluffs, with two hundred and fifty beds provided for nervous and insane patients, is beautifully situated on a high bluff, elegantly parked, affording a most desirable place for the outing of patients. The building has recently been rearranged and remodeled, making it one of the finest in the middle west. The systematic classification for the grouping of the afflicted is entirely complete, even to the slightest detail. Here the instructor of mental diseases of the John A. Creighton Medical College, under whose direction the hospital is conducted, takes his classes and gives them the advantages of clinics during his lectures on insanity.

MERCY HOSPITAL.

Mercy Hospital has just been completed and is one of the adjuncts to the clinical advantages of this college. In the erection of this pressed brick building (150x43 ft. and wing 48x30 ft.) every point has received the most thorough and careful attention. In every department will be found the latest possible improvements from operating rooms and ambulance service to dining room and kitchen. This entire build-

ing with its 118 rooms is appropriately finished in hard wood and the furnishings are of a rich quality due to the generosity of the institution's many generous friends.

Whatever clinical material can be utilized is reserved by this institution for the benefit of the students of the Creighton Medical College. The internes for the hospital are also chosen each year by competitive examination from the graduating class of the Creighton Medical College.

DOUGLAS COUNTY HOSPITAL.

The Douglas County Hospital is capable of accommodating 300 patients, and being supported by Douglas County, is exclusively a charity hospital. The class of patients found here affords an especially fine opportunity to study all forms of rare and chronic diseases. For one-half of each school year members of the faculty of the Creighton Medical College will have charge of this hospital and will give weekly clinics as per schedule.

OMAHA GENERAL HOSPITAL.

The Omaha General Hospital is located at the corner of Fourteenth street and Capitol avenue, one block north of the College building. On account of its central location it is very accessible to both students and patients. It is new and modern both in arrangement and equipment. About one thousand patients were treated here last year. It has a large and efficient corps of competent trained nurses. An important feature of this hospital is its maternity department. The clinical material is under the care of members of the staff, and will be used for the benefit of the Senior students, who will be divided into small groups so that they may reap the greatest benefit from the clinical teaching.

COLLEGE CLINIC AND DISPENSARY.

The Clinic and Dispensary occupy the first floor of the north wing of the College building. Here are a large waiting room for patients and the drug room where prescriptions are filled. The clinical rooms communicate directly with the waiting room.

Clinics are held in the college dispensary rooms six days each week. There have been established the following departments: A Clinic of Medicine, Diseases of the Chest, Sur-

gery, Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat, Diseases of Children, Skin, Genito-Urinary and Venereal Diseases and Diseases of Women.

The material is utilized for the benefit of the student, and good opportunity is afforded for direct contact with the patient in the various departments a portion of each year, and as much practical work as possible is given the student.

Opportunity is afforded to examine patients under the direction of the physician in charge, and instructions are given in the use of instruments and methods of making a diagnosis.

About 6,000 patients are treated annually in the various departments.

HOSPITAL APPOINTMENTS.

Positions as house physicians and surgeons in St. Joseph's, St. Bernard's, Mercy, Omaha General and other hospitals are filled by appointment from the graduating class of this College.

The appointment of interne secures service in the hospitals with furnished room and board. Twelve appointments are made annually, after a competitive examination, to which only the graduates of this college are eligible.

REQUIREMENTS FOR GRADUATION.

1. The candidate must be at least 21 years of age, and must give satisfactory evidence of good moral character, which includes unexceptional conduct while at College.

The faculty reserves the right to sever the connection of any student with the institution at any time on the ground of what might be deemed moral or mental unfitness for the profession.

2. He must have pursued the study of medicine four years, and have attended four full courses of lectures of at least seven months each; of these the last must have been in this College.

He must notify the Secretary of the faculty of his intention to become a candidate and pay all dues four weeks before the final examination.

DEGREES.

Upon those who fulfill the necessary requirements the degree of Doctor of Medicine will be conferred.

TEXT BOOKS.

Anatomy — Cunningham, Sabotta, Gray, Morris, Quain, Cunningham's Manual Dissector.

Anatomy of the Nervous System—Gordinier, Ranney.

Applied Therapeutics — Hare, Bounton, Stevens, Cohen, Thompson, Osler.

Bacteriology—Langfeld, McFarland, Abbott, Park, Williams, Wasserman.

Chemistry—Holland, Witthaus, Simon, Bartley, Remsen, Newth.

Clinical Diagnosis—Boston, Jaksch, Simon, Wood, Emerson.

Dermatology—Walker, Crocker, Stelwagon.

Dietetics—Williams.

Embryology—Reese, Heisler, McMurrich, Minot.

Fractures—Scudder, Smith's Revised Edition of Hamilton, Wharton.

General Medicine—Rogers, Welch and Schamberg.

Genito-Urinary—White and Martin, Keyes, Keersmaecker and Verhoogen.

Gynecology—Henry, Ashton, Dudley, Montgomery.

Histology—Foote, Bohm-Davidhoff, Stohr, Pierson, Bailey, Ferguson, Hill-Scharf.

Hygiene—Roseman, Bergey, Egbert, Harrington, Abbott.

Materia Medica—Potter, Stevens, Hatcher and Sollman, Wilcox.

Medical Dictionary — Lippincott, Gould, Appleton, Dorland.

Medical Jurisprudence—Taylor, Herold.

Neurology — Potts and Gallaudet, Gowers, Oppenheim, Berkley, Brower and Bannister, Dana.

Obstetrics—Williams, Jewett, Hirst, Wright.

Ophthalmology—May, Ball, Fox, Jackson.

Oral Surgery—Garretson, Marshall.

Orthopedic Surgery — Bradford and Lovett, Whitman, Young's Manual.

Otology, Laryngology and Rhinology — Coakley, Bacon, Kyle.

Pediatrics—Holt, Rotch, Cotton, Taylor and Wells, Frohwald and Westcott, Jacobi, Koplik.

Pathology—Stengel, Coplin, Delafield and Pruden, Zeigler, Green, McFarland, Martin.

Pathological Technique—Mallory and Wright.

Pharmacology—Cushny, Sollman, Wilcox, Culbreth.

Physical Diagnosis—Sahli, Butler, Cabot.

Physiological Chemistry—Simon, Long, Bunge, Hammerstein.

Physiology — Howell, Hall's Experimental Physiology, Chapman, Stewart, Kirke, Raymond, Schaefer, Brubaker.

Post Mortem Pathology—Cattell.

Practice of Medicine—Tyson, Osler, Von Leube.

Rectal Surgery—Mason, Tuttle, Gant, Kelsey.

Surgery—Modern Surgery, De Costa, American Text Book of Surgery, Bickham.

Surgical Pathology—Warren, Senn, American Text Book of Surgery.

Toxicology—Herold, Brundage.

Uranalysis—Purdy, Saxe, Crofton.

SUMMARY OF COURSES.

First Year.

Anatomy .....312 hours
Chemistry .....192 hours
Embryology ..... 85 hours
Histology .....192 hours
Materia Medica ..... 96 hours
Pharmacology .....64 hours
Physiology ..... 96 hours

Second Year.

Anatomy .....312 hours
Bacteriology .....146 hours
Chemistry .....240 hours
Hygiene ..... 16 hours
Materia Medica ..... 42 hours
Pathology .....192 hours
Pharmacology and Therapeutics .....164 hours
Physiology ..... 96 hours

Third Year.

Applied Therapeutics .. 32 hours
Dermatology .....110 hours
Diseases of Stomach... 32 hours
General Medicine .....191 hours
Insanity ..... 62 hours
Laryngology, Otology, Rhinology .....110 hours
Obstetrics, four cases... 40 hours
Orthopedic Surgery..... 32 hours
Pedatrics .....64 hours
Physical Diagnosis..... 96 hours
Rectal Surgery ..... 32 hours
Surgical Anatomy ..... 32 hours
Surgical Pathology .... 32 hours
Medical Jurisprudence.. 16 hours
Clinical Medicine.....270 hours
Clinical Surgery.....128 hours

Fourth Year.

Clinical Medicine..... 32 hours
Clinical Medicine.....256 hours
Clinical Surgery.....200 hours
Fractures and Dislocations ..... 32 hours
General Medicine.....191 hours
General Surgery.....216 hours
Genito-Urinary ..... 96 hours
Gynecology ..... 96 hours
Mental Diseases and Neurology ..... 62 hours
Obstetrics, four cases.. 40 hours
Ophthalmology ..... 80 hours
Pediatrics ..... 64 hours
Pharmacology and Prescription Writing..... 32 hours

EXPENSES.

First Year.

Tuition	$95.00
Laboratory Fees	5.00
Use of Microscope	2.00

Second Year.

Tuition	$95.00
Laboratory Fees	5.00
Use of Microscope	3.00

Junior Year.

Tuition	$95.00
Hospital Fees	10.00
Clinic	5.00

Senior Year.

Tuition	$95.00
Graduation Fee	10.00

No fee for examination.

For further information address

D. C. BRYANT, A. M., M. D.,
McCague Building,
Omaha, Nebraska.

Rooms with board may be had for from three and a half to five dollars a week.

INTERNESHIPS.

At the close of each session a competitive examination is held for the positions of house physicians and surgeons for one year at St. Joseph's, Mercy and other Hospitals. The following graduates received appointments May 2, 1908:

DR. FRANK W. BOLAND
DR. L. ALPHONSE DERMODY
DR. S. A. HUBER
DR. R. L. IVINS
DR. V. A. LANPHIER
DR. JNO. W. MEEHAN
DR. H. LOFTUS
DR. L. N. MILLER
DR. C. J. NEMEC
DR. C. H. NEWELL
DR. W. E. NOWERS
DR. JAS. F. PRENDERGAST
DR. JNO. F. QUINN
DR. R. R. SEASONGOOD
DR. MONTE A. STERN
DR. CHAS. E. WHITEHEAD

DEGREES CONFERRED.

At the commencement May 2, 1908, the degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred on the following members of the graduating class:

ADOLPHUS, JOSEPH
BOLAND, FRANK W.
BURCHARD, HARRY DANA
CLARK, GEORGE A.
DERMODY, LEO ALPHONSE
DE LANNEY, LEO A. N.
FITZGIBBON, HENRY M.
FLAMM, WILLIS H.
HUBER, SIMON A.
HEDLUND, A. EMANUEL
IVINS, RICHARD LYNNAEUS
JOHNSON, HENRY A.
JONES, CARLYLE R.
KIMBALL, ARCHIE P.
LANPHIER, VERNARD A.
LOFTUS, HARRY
MEEHAN, JOHN W.
MILLER, LEONARD N.
MULDOON, JOHN K.
NASON, WILLIAM C.
NEMEC, CHARLES J.
NEWELL, CHARLES HEROLD
NOWERS, WALTER E.
PARMENTER, JOHN A.
PEARSON, WILLIAM H.
PINTO, WALTER H.
PRENDERGAST, JAMES F.
PUTNAM, FRANK P.
PULVER, JOHN E.
QUINN, JOHN F.
SEASONGOOD, ROBERT R.
SIMPSON, JOHN E.
SLATTERY, PETER A.
STERN, MONTE ALEXANDER
STUART, FRANCIS I.
SUCHA, WILLIAM L.
SMITH, ROSCOE L.
THOMPSON, KIMBALL E.
WATSON, ELI A.
WHITEHEAD, CHARLES E.
WAGNER, WILLIAM J.

Register of Students.

1907-1908.

FRESHMEN.

BATTEY, P. B.
CHALOUPKA, H. R.
COFFEEN, E. H.
COLEMAN, L.
CRAMER, LLOYD
CURTIS, E. E.
DOUGLAS, RAYMOND
FIMPEL, LENA
GAERTNER, LEO
GILLESPIE, E. J.
GUYER, LEO G.
HUMPAL, JOSEPH
HURST, W. T.
HUTCHISON, J. W.
JEWETT, RALPH
JONES, R. T.
KINSEY, KATHERINE
LALLY, F. H.
LOOSBROCK, J.
LOVELADY, R.
LOVELAND, F. L.
MORROW, THOMAS
MURPHY, JOHN
NICHOLS, H. C.
PETERS, GLEN
QUINN, R. J.
RENANDER, H. E.
RICHARDS, DAISY
SANDERS, J. A.
STANDEVEN, J. F.
SUVA, J. S.
SWARTZ, MABEL
THUERINGEN, J. M.
WAGGENER, J. T.
WILSON, P. W.
ZAWORSKI, E. A.
ZIMMERER. E. G.

—37.

SOPHOMORES.

AHLQUIST, RICHARD
ANDERSON, JAMES B.
BARNHART, EDGAR G.
BARBOUR, FREDERIC L.
BLAKELY, NATHAN H.
CAULEY, FRANK P.
CONDON, EDWARD P.
DELANEY, WILLIAM A.
DERMODY, LOUIS A.
DEWITT, CHARLES H.
DORSEY, THOMAS J.
FARRELL, JOHN C.
GOLDEN, THOMAS V.
HARRIS, T. TENNYSON
HILSABECK, LESTER C.
LEE, AMESBERY
LOMBARDO, MARIANO S.
LUBELY, LOUIS
McATEE, JOHN S.
McCARTHY, THOMAS F.
McDERMOTT, BERNARD V.
MALONEY, ARTHUR P.
MILNER, THOMAS C.
NELSON, LLOYD L.
O'CONNOR, DANIEL
PATTERSON, J. CARROL
PARSONS, ANTONY
SANDUSKY, WILLIAM
SCHREIER, ALEXANDER R.
SCHEFFLER, FELIX
SEASONGOOD, EDWARD R.
SHANAHAN, EDWARD F.
SHRAMEK, JOSEPH M.
SIGAFOOS, J. FRANK
SUGARMAN, HERMAN
THOMAS, J. WALTER
TOWNSEND. GUY W.

—37.

JUNIORS.

AYLESWORTH, WINDSOR S.
ANDERSON, JAMES C.
BARSTOW, RUTH
BISHOP, OTHELLO C.
BLOEDORN, WALTER A.
BENJAMIN, HERMAN P.
BOUZA, F. E.
CLEAVER, GEAN D.
COLLETT, EUGENE D.
CHRISTENSEN, J. F.
DAVIS, WILLIAM W.
DORAN, SADIE
EASTMAN, SIDNEY
ENGLEMAN, WILLIAM T.
FETTER, E. W.
FIMPEL, MARY
GUMPER, JOSEPH B.
KREUSCHER, PHILLIP H.
LUXFORD, WILLIAM J.
LUNDY, L. FRED
LYNCH, DELIA A.
MEREDITH, E. L.
MOORE, CLELAND G.
McNALLEN, MICHAEL
McDAIRMID, LESLIE F.
NAGLEMANN, CLEMENS
NOVAK, JOSEPH A.
O'KEEFE, HORACE V.
PUTMAN, JESSIE L.
RICE, RAYMOND
RIDDELL, CELIA
SLATTERY, JOSEPH T.
SMITH, SIDNEY H.
SMITH, ELMER H.
SMITH, GEORGE R.
SEARS, JOHN E.
STRATTON, REX B.
STEVENS, GEORGE R.
TELLESON, CHARLES C.
TORJUSON, T. BERT
THOMPSON, WARREN Y.
WILSON. EDWARD O.

—42.

SENIORS.

ADOLPHUS, JOSEPH
BOLAND, FRANK W.
BURCHARD, HARRY DANA
CLARK, GEORGE A.
DE LANNEY, LEO. A. N.
DERMODY, LEO. ALPHONSE
FITZGIBBON, HENRY M.
FLAMM, WILLIS H.
HUBER, SIMON A.
HEDLUND, A. EMANUEL
IVINS, RICHARD LYNNAEUS
JOHNSON, HENRY A.
JONES, CARLYLE R.
KIMBALL, ARCHIE P.
LANPHIER, VERNARD A.
LOFTUS, HARRY
MEEHAN, JOHN W.
MILLER, LEONARD N.
MULDOON, JOHN K.
NASON, WILLIAM
NEMEC, CHARLES J.
NEWELL, CHARLES HEROLD
NOWERS, WALTER E.
PARMENTER, JOHN A.
PEARSON, WILLIAM H.
PINTO, WALTER H.
PRENDERGAST, JAMES F.
PUTNAM, FRANK P.
PULVER, JOHN E.
QUINN, JOHN F.
SEASONGOOD, ROBERT R.
SIMPSON, JOHN E.
SLATTERY, PETER A.
STERN, MONTE ALEXANDER
STUART, FRANCIS I.
SUCHA, WILLIAM L.
SMITH, ROSCOE L.
THOMPSON, KIMBALL E.
WATSON, ELI A.
WHITEHEAD, CHARLES E.
WAGNER. WILLIAM J.

—41.

RECAPITULATION.

Freshmen	37
Sophomores	37
Juniors	42
Seniors	41
	157

The Creighton University.

Department of Dentistry.

FACULTY.

REV. EUGENE A. MAGEVNEY, S. J.
President of The Creighton University.

WILLIAM P. WHELAN, S. J.
Regent.

F. W. SLABAUGH, D. D. S.
Professor of Prosthetic Dentistry and Prosthetic Technics.

W. M. CONDON, D. D. S.
Professor of Crowns and Bridges.

P. T. BARBER, D. D. S.
Professor of Operative Dentistry.

A. W. NASON, D. D. S.
Professor of Clinical Dentistry.

A. P. CONDON, M. D., D. D. S.
Professor of Oral and General Surgery.

L. G. VAN SLYKE, D. D. S.
Professor of Dental Porcelain.

H. E. SNYDER, D. D. S.
Professor of Dental Medicine and Therapeutics, Assistant Professor of Operative Technics.

W. H. TUTTLE, D. D. S.
Professor of Orthodontia, Assistant Professor of Prosthetic Dentistry and Technics.

P. J. HUNTER, D. D. S.
Professor of Dental Anatomy.

S. R. HOPKINS, M. D., D. D. S.
Professor of Oral Surgery and Dental Pathology.

H. A. ADAMS, D. D. S.
Assistant Professor of Prosthetic Dentistry and Prosthetic Technics.

J. S. FOOTE, A. M., M. D.
Professor of Pathology, Histology and Clinical Microscopy.

W. L. ROSS, M. D.
Professor of Dental Neurology.

A. L. MUIRHEAD, M. D.
Professor of Physiology and Pharmacology.

M. LANGFELD, A. B., M. D.
Professor of Bacteriology and Embryology.

GUSTAV HAHN, Ph. G., M. D.
Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

CHARLES O'NEILL RICH, B. S., M. D.
Professor of Anatomy.

A. C. BUNCE, M. D.
Assistant Professor of Anatomy.

D. C. BRYANT, A. M., M. D.
Diseases of the Antrum and Accessory Sinuses.

EDMUND THORP, M. S., Ph. G.
Professor of Chemistry.

PAUL L. MARTIN, A. M., LL. B.
Lecturer on Dental Jurisprudence.

A. W. NASON, D. D. S.
Superintendent of Clinics.

Demonstrators.

A. W. NASON, D. D. S.
W. H. TUTTLE, D. D. S.
H. E. SNYDER, D. D. S.
H. A. ADAMS, D. D. S.

MISS JOSEPHINE DORSEY, Clerk.

LOCATION AND EQUIPMENT.

The third session of the Dental Department of Creighton University will begin on Thursday, October 1, 1908.

This department occupies three stories of a building sixty-six by one hundred and twenty-six feet, four stories and basement, erected three years ago, on Eighteenth street, opposite the City Hall. The rest of this structure is devoted to the Department of Law. It is called the Edward Creighton Institute in memory of the founder of Creighton College.

The dental equipment is, in all respects, modern and complete, possessing facilities for instruction in dental surgery, unsurpassed by any college in the west.

Abundant clinical accommodation is assured by the central location of the building, placed, as it is, in the very heart of the thriving business part of the city. The elevator to which there is easy access by the main entrance, carries the patients directly into an elegant waiting-room.

The Infirmary is located on the fourth floor and is a model operating room. It is equipped with New Model Wilkerson dental chairs, and at each chair are fountain cuspidors, electrical switchboards for the distribution of gas, compressed air and electricity. Cleanliness being essential in an operating room, hot and cold water are abundantly provided at different parts of this room for the use of the dental students. The clerk's office is in the center of the infirmary and answers the purpose of an information bureau. The welfare of both the student and patient is looked after from this center of busy college life. Adjoining the infirmary is the anaesthetic and extracting room fully equipped for the producing of anaesthesia, local and general. Here also are found apparatus for the use of somnoform, nitrous oxide, chloroform and ether, as also a full line of forceps. All possibilities are foreseen and precautions taken, so that in case of accident there are at hand quick ventilation, hot and cold water and a cabinet of stimulants and antidotes.

The Prosthetic and Operative Technic Rooms having in view the comfort and the working facilities of the student, are well lighted and ventilated. The benches are equipped for each worker, with gas, compressed air and filing block, as also with cabinets for the keeping of instruments and supplies, so that every student has practically a dental laboratory of his own. No better individual equipments can be had than those placed in these rooms. The electric wiring, gas fitting and

plumbing have all been done with the view of making a modern technic laboratory supplied with electric lathes, plaster benches, soldering appliances and many other time-saving devices.

The Dark Room a convenience seldom found in dental colleges—is an ideal apartment for dark lantern work where theory is demonstrated for the student and the teaching thus rendered eminently practical and not easily to be forgotten.

A Large Reflectoscope of the A. T. Thompson make is in use.

The Chart Room contains the charts used in the lecture room for demonstration. The charts are enlarged pictures of appliances, equipments or organs of the body, by reference to which the student is enabled to follow more readily the lecture of the professor of any particular branch of study. Owing to the great advantage derived from this method of study, the chart equipment has been made very elaborate.

The Impression Room is furnished with several chairs, so that a number of students may work at a time. This room is fitted with a plaster bin and bench, made especially for the economic and cleanly use of plaster. There are at hand, hot and cold water and a number of gas boiling stoves which are so essential to a practical impression room.

The Room for Clinical Porcelain Work has equipment as nearly perfect as is possible. It is fitted with several of the most modern electric and gasoline furnaces and with many of the standard porcelains. In the porcelain technic room the same system of instruction is employed as in other technics. The student is taught composition, fusing points and the manipulation of the different porcelains and enamels used by the profession. Instruction is given in cavity preparation and in the mixing of colors, so as to blend with the shades of the teeth to be restored, and other essentials. The student is taught where to place porcelain crowns and bridges in the oral cavity, and why they should be so placed. The making of a continuous gum case is carried through the different steps to completion, several times during the session.

A Special Crown and Bridge Room is fitted with all modern equipment, compressed air, electric lathes, mechanical benches, etc. For clinical crown and bridge and inlay work, there are mechanical benches on rollers with attachments. These benches may be placed near the operator's dental chair and by means of the dental switchboard the gas, compressed air and electricity, found at each chair, may be used. The

student is thus enabled to do his work well and at the same time acquire a knowledge of modern equipment for the dental office and skill in the use of the most scientific apparatus.

The Chemical and Metallurgical Department occupies 1,400 square feet of space on the third floor of the building. There is table room to accommodate sixty-six students. All the chemicals necessary for the general, organic, physiological, metallurgical, qualitative and quantitative chemistry courses are kept in stock. The tables are supplied with water, gas and drain accommodations. Each student has a key to his own department, to which no one else has access.

This department is supplied with furnaces, spectroscope, polariscope, centrifuge, drying ovens, hoods, sand-baths, water-baths and chemical microscope, making an equipment complete in the light of modern advancement.

The Histological and Pathological Laboratories are large, well ventilated and thoroughly lighted. Each student is supplied with a microscope of the latest design—of the Ernst Leitz make, having two eyepieces and three objectives—one an oil-immersion. Specimens of all the tissues are preserved for daily use, and the student is taught to prepare, stain, mount and examine all the normal and abnormal tissues. The slides thus prepared become the personal property of the individual student and may form the nucleus of a collection for future use and study. Microtomes, centrifuges, stains, etc., go to make up a complete equipment. Models and charts are furnished to cover the whole field. Dr. J. S. Foote's models of the tube system are used in Histology.

The Bacteriological Laboratory is an object lesson in cleanliness, sanitation and asepsis. It is equipped with all the newest types of sterilizers, autocloves, thermostats, incubators, stains, counting apparatus, microscopes and all other necessary apparatus. It is also well supplied with filters and chemicals.

The Embryological Department has received the same attention given to those of Bacteriology, Histology and Pathology. Models, moulding clay, specimens and necessary apparatus are supplied for the thorough development of the subject. A complete set of Ziegler's models have been imported for the study of the chick and of teeth.

The Surgical Clinical Room has seating capacity for a large class, with all the seats so arranged, as to command a good view of the operation. A complete course is given in oral

surgery, both theoretic and clinical. It embraces the discussion and presentation of surgical diseases as well as the underlying principles of surgical practice.

The lecture rooms are furnished with university and opera chairs of a type best suited for college furnishings, and great care has been taken to provide good light and ventilation. Gas and electricity are at the convenience of the professor for the purpose of demonstration.

The Assembly Hall is on the first floor and is available for the Dental and Law Departments. It is fifty-one by sixty-six feet and has adjacent, two rooms, each twenty by twenty-six, which can be used in connection with it for purpose of enlargement.

A Ladies' Cloak Room is located on the first floor near the elevators.

All the studies of the Dental Department take place in this building. We except, however, dissection which is taught under more favorable conditions in the Creighton Medical College, Fourteenth and Davenport streets.

The able and experienced professors of Creighton Medical College are largely employed in teaching the medical and scientific branches of the Dental College. They take charge of the departments of histology, pathology. bacteriology, metallurgy, general surgery, materia medica, therapeutics, physical diagnosis, general anaesthesia, anatomy and dissection. The faculty of law provides for instruction in dental jurisprudence. The faculty of philosophy treats moral principles and dental practice and deals with the ethical aspects of the dental profession.

The Dental Staff includes the best known and most capable dentists of Omaha and the vicinity—as will be seen by reference to the faculty list. Besides the demonstrators, who devote their whole time to the instruction of the students, a number of dentists who enjoy a large and lucrative practice, give several hours a week to demonstration.

The College aims at preparing students to enter on their profession with all the latest and best methods and appliances known to the masters of dental surgery.

Visiting dentists and those who think of taking up the study of dentistry, as well as those otherwise interested in the subject, are cordially invited to call at any time, and inspect the building and facilities.

System of Instruction.

DEPARTMENT OF PROSTHETIC DENTISTRY.

This department embraces a systematic course of theoretic and practical instruction, consisting of one lecture a week for the entire term, with practical work in the laboratories and infirmary.

During the Freshman year the students are taught, by lectures and demonstrations, the uses of materials and appliances; the different methods employed in taking a perfect impression of the mouth; the making of models, dies and counter dies; the swaging and casting of metal base plates, and the selection and arrangement of the teeth. The finishing and polishing of base plates, made of the different vegetable compounds, are thoroughly demonstrated.

During the Junior year the students receive their theory in lectures, and do their practical work in the laboratories.

In order to prepare the student for practical work in the infirmary, the importance of properly receiving the patients and of thoroughly examining and preparing the mouth for a denture or bridge is insisted upon and fully demonstrated.

The students are required to learn and familiarize themselves with the tables for the diagnosis of temperaments, and to use their judgment, in harmony with this diagnosis, in the selection and arrangement of teeth.

A college patient is in attendance in the laboratory for the class practice, and each student is required to take a perfect impression, make trial plates, and complete a full upper and lower denture, in a manner that is satisfactory to both patient and operator.

The work of the Senior students, in this branch of dentistry, is mainly of a practical nature. They practice in the infirmary and listen to lectures on special cases of patients coming to the infirmary for treatment.

The course of Prosthetic Dentistry is calculated to prepare the student to enter the profession, with full confidence in his ability to perform all operations that may be expected of him.—Professors Slabaugh, Tuttle and Adams.

PROSTHETIC TECHNICS.

The value of thorough, practical, preliminary training is so apparent, that special pains are taken to make the course in prosthetic technics, which extends through the Freshman

and Junior years, comprehensive and complete in every detail. The equipment of the prosthetic technic laboratory is of the most modern type, consisting of electric lathes and of compressed air and gas. These are at the convenience of each student. The plaster bins and the moulding and soldering benches are models, in every respect, and equal to those found in our best furnished city dental offices. Special effort is made to familiarize the student with the use of time-saving devices. The course embraces, in detail, the experimental construction of artificial denture and of appliances now in use, and includes the taking of impressions and the bite of arti culated models. These models have been made expressly for use in this college.

The methods of selecting and arranging the teeth for an artistic artificial denture are thoroughly dwelt upon.

The uses of the different vegetable compounds, such as vulcanite, vulcanized gutta percha, celluloid, etc., and of the different all-metal and cast-bases, are fully explained; while the making of dies and the swaging and soldering of all-metal cases are demonstrated.— Professors Slabaugh, Tuttle and Adams.

DEPARTMENT OF DENTAL PORCELAIN.

The value of porcelain has been fully demonstrated. It is in view of this fact, that we have a completely equipped laboratory, for teaching porcelain technics. The course in Porcelain Technics includes the demonstration of the various methods of constructing porcelain bridges, crowns and inlays; the use of the different furnaces and appliances, and the manipulation of porcelain gum-bodies and enamels. A special instructor is in charge of this work, as also of the work in the operative clinic.—Professor Van Slyke.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWNS AND BRIDGES.

This department gives a systematic course in theoretic and practical crown and bridge work. Beginning with the Freshman class, there is a full course of technic work, including the preparation of the roots of teeth mounted on models, the making of the bands, the carving of the cusps to articulation and the making of bridges to correspond to the organs lost. The most approved systems are followed for making both porcelain and metal crowns and bridges.

The members of the Junior and Senior classes attend the lectures, but give much of their time to practical operations in

the infirmary and laboratory; making application, in their practical work, of the knowledge acquired in the technic laboratory. This practice is, at all times, under the personal supervision of the professor or of competent assistants.

A lecture of an hour is given each week during the entire term, and one half day, each week, is spent in technic and practical work in the laboratory.—Professor W. M. Condon.

DEPARTMENT OF OPERATIVE DENTISTRY.

Instruction in this department covers the entire field of operative dentistry and consists of verbal explanation conveyed in lectures and of practice work in the laboratory and infirmary. After the students have been thoroughly grounded in the fundamental principles of dental operations and have grown familiar with the ordinary technical processes, they are instructed in the treatment of decay, the use of instruments and appliances, the preparation of cavities, the physical properties and relative value of filling materials and the best methods of filling teeth. Other dental operations receive appropriate treatment. The Juniors and Seniors have two lectures a week—each of an hour—during the entire term. The Freshmen have one lecture a week of one hour's duration, throughout the term.

OPERATIVE TECHNICS.

This course is designed for the Freshman and Junior years and consists of lectures, and of work in the laboratory, where every possible method and apparatus are used for teaching the student the first principles of operative dentistry. The form and structure of the human teeth; the location, size and shape of the pulp and pulp canals, as well as the location of the pulp chamber, are studied by sawing and cutting natural teeth that have been extracted.

The treatment, explaining the use of the different drugs, the instruments for their application, the materials used and the methods of filling the pulp canals, receives the proper attention of the student.

The lecture is illustrated by means of charts and by large plaster teeth models, with cavities properly prepared, so as to represent the various classes of cavities. The student is first instructed in the preparation of one kind of cavity and is taught to prepare the same in the bone teeth which he has carved, and he is closely questioned until he is familiar with

the instruments employed. This order is followed in the preparation of all classes of cavities; and the method of filling with amalgam, cements and gold, with the different combinations, is treated at length. By taking a clay model of the teeth, the student is familiarized with the forms of the different teeth. He is also instructed in the shaping and tempering of instruments used in operative work. In this department there is, each week, a lecture of an hour; besides two half days laboratory work each week during the term.—Professors Barber, Nason and Snyder.

DEPARTMENT OF SURGERY.

The course in surgery, which is both didactic and clinical, includes the principles of general surgery and surgical pathology, with their especial application to oral surgery.

In the Junior year, especial attention is paid to the discussion, in detail, of the principles of surgery and pathology. This includes the study of inflammation with its local and general effects upon the body; also all of the other pathological changes which occur in the mouth, such as: injuries, tumors, cysts and the various degenerations and infections.

The Seniors will devote their time to the diseases affecting the mouth and face, studying their conditions from the various standpoints and applying the principles, learned in the Junior year. The study of acute inflammatory lesions, fractures and dislocations; congenital and acquired deformities, such as: cleft palate, hare-lip, etc., the forms of benign and malignant tumors, with microscopical demonstrations, will be a thorough one.

A thorough and practical course in anaesthetics will be included in this chair. Frequent demonstrations of local and general anaesthesia will be given, including in the latter, nitrous oxide, ethyl chloride and its modifications, ether, chloroform, ethyl chloride with ether sequence, scopolamine, morphine and spinal anaesthesia.

As a preliminary to oral surgery, a course in physical diagnosis will be given, in which all pathological lesions contra-indicating the giving of an anaesthetic, together with their effects when given for a prolonged period, will be fully discussed.

The object of this course is to familiarize the student with such subjects as have direct relationship to the field of Dentistry. In the practical part of the course the student will be required to acquaint himself with the normal locations of the organs and with the heart and respiratory sounds. He will also have the privilege of examining patients having abnormal conditions of heart and lungs, thus enabling him to recognize abnormal and pathological conditions and to know the essential effects such lesions produce upon the general system.

Two lectures and one clinic will be given each week at the college and the second Wednesday of each month the major clinical work will be done in the large amphitheater of St. Joseph's Hospital.—Professors A. P. Condon and Hopkins.

DEPARTMENT OF DENTAL MEDICINE.

The course of Dental Medicine includes the study of Materia Medica and Therapeutics, and will treat only of the drugs which are used in dentistry and of their therapeutic application.

The lectures and demonstrations will be given with the object of thoroughly familiarizing the student with the preparation, use and effects of all drugs which the general practitioner in dentistry may require in his practice. One lecture of one hour will be given each week during the term. Professor Snyder.

DEPARTMENT OF DENTAL ANATOMY.

In this department is taught, in detail, that part of anatomy which will be of most advantage to the dentist in the practice of his profession.

This branch is illustrated and made interesting to the student by means of articulated and disarticulated skulls, charts and by the use of the reflectoscope. Demonstration is also conducted in the anatomical laboratory. The osseous structure of face and jaws is studied, each bone receiving separate consideration. Ligaments, muscles, the structure and location of glands, tongue and soft tissue, are all sudied in detail. The nerve structure and blood supply are also carefully treated.

Lectures, lasting one hour, are attended by the Freshmen once each week during the term. Professor Hunter.

DEPARTMENT OF ORTHODONTIA.

The Department of Orthodontia teaches the modern methods of correcting irregularities of the teeth and dento-facial deformities.

The theoretic work of the Juniors consists in the study of the methods and systems of regulating appliances; and their technical work in making the appliances and mounting them on models, preparatory to the Senior clinical work. The lectures are demonstrated by the use of charts, diagrams, models and by the reflectoscope. The Seniors have a course of clinical work in the infirmary and lectures, taking up especially the cases in the infirmary. Each student is required to make appliances, to mount and keep them adjusted to the completion of several practical cases.

Competent demonstrators are in charge of the practical work, at all times during the infirmary hours.

The Junior class has an hour's lecture each week during the term and technical work in the laboratory one-half day, each week. The Senior class attends a lecture of an hour each week during the term and has instruction in Orthodontia clinic, six hours per week. Professor Tuttle.

DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY AND DENTAL METALLURGY.

In Chemistry the student follows the periodic system, which allows of large generalizations and simplifies the theories which underlie the science, thus enabling him to grasp and master one of the most difficult branches of the curriculum,—at the same time that it furnishes him with the proper foundation for a correct interpretation of materia medica, bacteriology, physiology and metallurgy.

Special provision has been made for the practical part of this work, in a completely furnished laboratory for dental work alone.

The courses are theoretic and practical as indicated below.

I. Lectures in general chemistry and chemico-physics, three hours a week, throughout the year. The topics are amply illustrated by table experiments.

II. Laboratory work in qualitative analysis is had six hours a week for thirty weeks. The student is brought into immediate contact with chemical reactions, at his own table in the laboratory, where he is supplied with all necessary

apparatus and chemicals. The identification of poisons is taught, and a foundation thus laid for toxicology. Quantitative methods are also taken up.

III. The department of Dental Metallurgy presents this important branch of dentistry in a systematic manner, both as to its theory and practice. Lectures and demonstrations are given, and the class is taken to the metallurgy laboratory, where are fully explained and practically demonstrated the uses of furnaces, ovens and all apparatus employed; the properties of metals and the scientific principles involved in their reduction; the modifications resulting from alloying and their application to dental uses: more especially the reduction of gold and the alloying to the carat required for plate and solders, and the making of alloys used as filling materials.

IV. Organic chemistry is studied two hours a week, during the first semester. The student is thus familiarized with the hydro-carbons and learns their place in the chemical world.

V. Laboratory work on organic substances, including alkaloids, glucosids, anaesthetics, antiseptics, disinfectants and many substances of the materia medica occupies three hours a week, for one semester.—Professor Thorp.

DEPARTMENT OF PATHOLOGY, HISTOLOGY AND CLINICAL MICROSCOPY.

The course in Histology embraces the practical study of cells, tissues and organs by means of outlines, models and sections. Each student is provided with a microscope and with a drawer for slides, boxes, covers, etc., necessary for microscopic work. All stains are provided. Each student is expected to furnish his own slides, boxes and covers, and the specimens, as they are mounted, become his own property. The instruction consists: first, of a thorough study of the cell, which is the structural and functional unit of the animal body. The method is a constructive one in histology, based upon the tube plan of structure, which is demonstrated by a system of models, colored to represent the stained parts and so made, that all the tube structures may be actually constructed. The motor and non-motor tubes are considered from the view point of their mechanical and functional capacities. Along with the constructive method, which gives purpose to the organs of the body, is associated the close study of sections under the microscope. The course covers a period of thirty weeks, two hours a week.—Professor Foote.

PATHOLOGY.

Two hours a week for thirty weeks. The following are some of the subjects treated: health and disease; the distinction between pathology and pathological phenomena; study of the cell under usual and unusual irritants; relation of irritability to disease; the irritants which initiate pathological processes; the products of irritants as exhibited by the outcome of modified metabolism, of degenerations, inflammations and tumors; disease classification, and cell progressive and reprogressive acts which so modify the conditions of health that symptoms appear.

The special pathology of the mouth with its component parts, follows the consideration of general pathology. Each student has a microscope and a drawer for his slides, boxes and covers. Stains are furnished.—Professor Foote.

DEPARTMENT OF DENTAL NEUROLOGY.

The Department of Dental Neurology treats this subject with the practical view of arresting neurotic disorders, in the causes of their development. Dental and oral deformities and trophic conditions of the teeth are fully explained.

Neurotic disorders that have their origin in dental irritations and diseases receive careful attention, and the remedies for the same are fully dilated upon. The diagnosis, management and emergency treatment of Neuralgia, Neural Poisoning, Toxaenna, Neurasthenia, Exhaustion, Hysteria, Suspended Consciousness and such other mental, morbid and emotional conditions as occur in dental practice, are minutely explained.

The structure and function of the nerves pertaining to the oral cavity, are treated at length, and illustrated by the use of charts, models and the stereopticon.

Ten lectures are given on these subjects, the latter part of the Senior year.—Professor Ross.

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSIOLOGY AND PHARMACOLOGY.

PHYSIOLOGY.

Lectures are given on this subject and class demonstrations, during the first and second years. It occupies one hour a week including recitations.

Instruction in this department includes the structure and function of the cell, the characteristics of protoplasm, the differentiation of functions, the structure and function of

secreting glands, metabolism, nutrition and diet, reproduction and all the physical processes which go to make up the phenomena of life. Instruction is made impressive and interesting by means of models and by experimental demonstration of the principles under discussion.

PHARMACOLOGY.

Lectures are given on this subject and a full course of prescription writing taught. The drugs used principally by dentists, and their compounding are thoroughly dwelt upon. Professor Muirhead.

DEPARTMENT OF BACTERIOLOGY AND EMBRYOLOGY.

EMBRYOLOGY—FIRST YEAR.

The course in Embryology consists of lectures and laboratory work. A careful study of the embryology of the chick forms the basis for a more rapid study of other embryological types. Fresh and preserved specimens of various animals are used to illustrate the morphology of the embryo.

Lectures and laboratory demonstration deal with the impregnation of the ovum, its implantation in the uterus, the formation of placenta and associated structures.

The embryonic formation of both the deciduous and permanent teeth is especially studied. The College has purchased a full set of Ziegler's models, covering the embryology of the chick and tooth.

Laboratory work and lectures occupy three hours a week for six weeks.

BACTERIOLOGY—THIRD YEAR.

The student is taught the relationship of bacteria to other micro-organisms; the biological and morphological characteristics of bacteria; the method of separating one species from another and from unknown species; the methods of determining pathogenic properties, and bacterial toxins; immunity; serum diagnosis and serum therapy; disinfection and germicidal values.

Special emphasis is laid upon the organisms of putrefaction in their relation to the decay of teeth. Microscopes equipped with oil-immersion lenses, test tubes and other apparatus are supplied, and responsibility for their return in

good condition rests upon the student. Laboratory work and lectures occupy three hours a week for six weeks.—Professor Langfeld.

DEPARTMENT OF MATERIA MEDICA AND THERAPEUTICS.

The course prescribed in this department includes the classification of remedies, their history and description; medical pharmacology; pharmaceutical preparations; dosage and prescription writing. Special stress is laid upon the action of drugs more important in dentistry, with a full discussion of their physiological effects and the routes and modes of administration. Professor Hahn.

DEPARTMENT OF ANATOMY.

The course in Anatomy is both theoretic and practical. Two lectures a week are given for thirty weeks. The lectures are fully illustrated by dissections of the cadaver, preparations, models, drawings and stereopticon. The whole body is studied, but, owing to its important relation to dental and oral surgery, special attention is directed, both in the laboratory and lecture room, to the anatomy of the head and face.

The anatomical laboratory is under the immediate supervision of the professor of anatomy, assisted by a corps of competent instructors. This course occupies ten hours a week for six weeks.

During the first year the student dissects the trunk and extremities, thus becoming familiar with the general descriptive anatomy of the body. During the second year, the student dissects the head with a special drill upon parts having a direct relation to dental and oral surgery. Professors Rich and Bunce.

DISEASES OF THE ANTRUM AND ACCESSORY SINUSES.

Lectures are given on the diseases of the antrum and on the methods of treatment to be used by the dentist.

Lectures of one hour each week, for five weeks.—Professor Bryant.

DENTAL JURISPRUDENCE.

Lectures are delivered on: the laws and regulations pertaining to the practice of dentistry, expressed and implied contracts between dentist and patient, the rights and liabilities of a third party, recovery of compensation, malpractice and its remedies, criminal liabilities, communications, etc.

One hour a week for five weeks. Professor Martin.

CLINICAL PRACTICE.

The Infirmary is under the personal supervision of Dr. A. W. Nason, who for the past thirty years has been at the head of the dental profession in the City of Omaha. He is assisted by several members of the faculty.

The Infirmary is open throughout the entire year, even during vacation, and affords practice to the students at all times. There is always an abundance of Clinical material. Creighton Dental College has established a departure from the custom of Dental College infirmaries by furnishing everything, even material, free for school children. This is a great boon for children who could not otherwise have the necessary attention given to their teeth, while at the same time it gives ample opportunity to the students to practice under competent demonstrators.

CONDITIONS OF ADMISSION.

The minimum preliminary educational requirement is that prescribed by the National Association of Dental Examiners, namely, a certificate or diploma of graduation from an accredited High School, or its equivalent. A certificate from the Superintendent of Public Instruction of the State or his Deputy may be accepted in the lieu thereof.

TIME FOR ADMISSION.

Under ordinary circumstances no credit is given to students later than ten days after the opening of the session. In case of sickness, properly certified to by a reputable, practicing physician, the time of admission may be extended; but in no case will it be later than twenty days from the opening day. To obtain credit for a full term, a student must remain in attendance until the close of the session.

When a regularly matriculated student, on account of ill-health, financial conditions, or other sufficient cause, finds it necessary to discontinue his studies for a time, he may re-enter the college at the same or subsequent session, or if he desires to enter another college, he may be transfered without prejudice, on obtaining consent of the Deans of both Colleges.

ADMISSION TO ADVANCED GRADES ON CERTIFICATES.

Students may be received into the advanced grades of Junior and Senior, if they present certificates testifying that they have passed satisfactorily in the studies of the Freshman or Junior grades. Graduates of reputable medical colleges may enter the Dental College as second year students. Students presenting credentials from reputable medical, scientific, or literary schools, for work done in branches constituting part of the dental course, may receive credit for the subjects or parts of subjects already studied, and may be advanced in time the number of hours required for such studies in the Dental College, provided that such credits amount to as much as one-half year, and that in no case, such credits amount to more than one year's time.

ATTENDANCE.

To qualify himself for examination for graduation, a student must devote to dental studies three separate academic years, each consisting of thirty-two weeks of six days each, exclusive of holidays. This college will comply with the rules of the National Association of Dental Examiners and the time may be changed without notice.

TIME OF OPENING.

The regular session of the winter course opens on Thursday, October first, and closes in the latter part of May.

The spring and summer infirmary course opens about the first of June and closes toward the end of September.

GRADUATION.

The candidate for graduation must have attended at least his last full course in this College. He must present a thesis on a subject pertaining to dental science and prepare a specimen case of artificial dentistry, to be deposited in the college collection. He must also undergo a satisfactory written examination, after which he will receive the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery.

FEES FOR REGULAR WINTER COURSE.

Freshman Year.

Matriculation, payable but once and good for three years	$ 5.00
Fee for the course	90.00
Dissection fee	10.00

Junior Year.

Fee for the course	90.00
Dissection fee	10.00

Senior Year.

Fee for the course	90.00
Examination and diploma fee	20.00

PAYMENT OF FEES.

Fees are payable in advance. Students unable to meet this requirement must make satisfactory arrangements with the Dean. The professor's ticket for each year, entitles the student to all laboratory, clinical, and lecture courses, including dissection. Arangements have been made to have Senior students attend the surgical clinics at the Creighton Memorial Hospital.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

Board, including room, may be had from $3.50 to $5.00 per week. Comfortable rooms without board, at from $5.00 to $8.00 per month, including light and fuel. Where two occupy a room the expense is less. Living expenses in Omaha are moderate.

Students have the advantage of a large public library, as well as numerous public and private lectures. Many other literary, scientific and religious advantages accrue from connection with The Creighton University.

Each student must supply his own operative and mechanical instruments, except those for extraction, and keep them in perfect order. Lists of instruments required will be furnished by the Dean. The laboratory and operating instruments for the first year will cost from 20 to 30 dollars, and for the Junior year (including engine) from 60 to 75 dollars. These make up an outfit with which a student can begin practice after graduation.

At stated times, important special lectures are given by prominent practitioners from this and adjoining states. These lectures, accompanied by clinical demonstration, when desirable, add greatly to the value of the regular course.

In the College Museum are placed rare specimens of teeth, plates, models, impressions, removed tumors that have been properly preserved, and other objects of interest to the student and the dental profession. Dentists are requested to send these, with the history of each case accompanying the specimen. Postage or express charges are cheerfully paid on such articles, and they are placed in the museum, with the donor's name attached.

This college is open to both sexes on equal terms.

We wish to make this college one of the most complete for dental education and solicit the co-operation of every dentist and physician in the west.

We shall be very glad to receive the names and addresses of those who are contemplating the study of dentistry, and will cheerfully give information and send catalogue to all applicants.

Register of Students.

1907-1908.

FRESHMEN.

BALLARD, J. L.
BECK, H. D.
BOWLBY, GEORGE L.
CORFMAN, C. L.
CUTLER, R. S.
DUNSHEL, M. S.
EMERSON, CHARLES
FALKENBERG, M.
GORDON, M. J.
HEYNE, CHARLES
JACKSON, JOHN
KOEHLER, JOHN
LUDDEN, WILLIAM
MACK, MILTON
McAVIN, JOHN
MITCHELL, HARRY
MORTON, CHARLES
PARMENTER, H. G.
REILLY, C. L.
TUBERGAN. ABRAHAM

—20.

JUNIORS.

BAPTIST, J. F.
BELVILLE, H. R.
BOWEN, J. E.
BROWN, W. G.
DEVINE, J. A.
DINNEEN, J. P.
ELLER, C. B.
FICKLING, J.
FISHBACK, P.
FITZGERALD, H. A.
GILL, J. L.
GILLESPIE, W. R.
GIMMILL, E. E.
GORDON, M. J.
GRANDY, W. D.
HALL, W. R.
HORTON, L. G.
KARRER, LEO
KNOX, J. A.
LATIMER, M. B.
LUDDEN, R.
McCORMICK, W. L.
MEER, M. F.
NOLAN, W.
OSTEN, RALPH
PETTIBONE, M.
RALPH, CARL
REGAN, T. P.
STOFT, W. E.
THOMPSON, JESSE
TIGHE, JOHN
VIEREGG, O. A.
WEST, C. H.
WOOLM, J. E.
YOUEL, S. A.
YOUNG. E. E.

—36.

SENIORS.

ANDERSON, E.
ANDREWS, E.
BANGS, C. E.
BOEHLER ,G.
BOIES, C.
BULGER, C. P.
COLE, J. F.
COLFER, J. A.
CRANE, W. E.
DEWELL, B. C.
DODGE, W. W.
DUFFY, C. C.
DWYER, WM. T.
ESTILL, ARTHUR

FILLMORE, W. S.
FOGARTY, J. A.
HANSON, C. E.
HEFFNER, C. M.
HONSEL, A. N.
HOOPMAN, E.
KESTLER, R. C.
KLAUSNER, J. H.
LAMB, A. N.
LUDWICK, EARL
MARES, J. F.
McCLOUGHAN, R. F.
McDONALD, A. A.
McGLAUGHLIN, M.
MELLINGER, F.
MEYERS, J. H.
MUIR, R.
MULLEN, L. A.
PALMER, C. D.
PUTLITZ, H. W.
RANSOM, R. N.
ROBEN, C. W.
ROMIG, H. G.
SLATER, J. P.
STEEN, C. G.
STEWART, C. H.
SUMMY, E. C.
THORNTON, F. E.
WELLS, F. N.
WILKIE. F.

RECAPITULATION.

Freshmen	20
Juniors	36
Seniors	44
	100

The Creighton University.

Department of Pharmacy.

FACULTY.

REV. EUGENE A. MAGEVNEY, S. J.
President of The Creighton University.

EDMUND THORP, M. S., Ph. G.
Dean, Professor of Chemistry and Director of Laboratories.

CHAS. B. FRICKE, P. D.
Professor of Theoretical and Practical Pharmacy.

FRANK H. WORMLEY, B. S., Ph. G.
Professor of Botany, Materia Medica, and Physiology.

WILLIAM P. WHELAN, S. J.
Lecturer on Moral Principles in Pharmaceutical Practice.

PAUL L. MARTIN, A. M., LL. B.
Lecturer on Pharmaceutical Law.

M. J. SCOTT, M. D.
Lecturer on First Aid in Emergencies. Assistant Surgeon to Clarkson Hospital.

CREIGHTON COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.

In April, 1901, the Omaha College of Pharmacy was organized and for a time occupied rooms in the Creighton Medical College. With the beginning of the school year in September, 1905, it became a department of The Creighton University, and in September, 1907, it took possession of its new home adjoining the Creighton Medical College on Fourteenth and Davenport Streets.

The new College affords every convenience for thorough instruction in pharmacy and allied subjects, and will accommodate a steadily increasing student body for many years to come. The building is fifty by seventy-two feet and three stories high. On the first floor is a large lobby thirty by forty feet. It is equipped with steel lockers for the use of the students; a ladies' rest room is also located on this floor and is furnished with every convenience for their comfort. Here, too, the college office, a library and a museum, are also located. The library contains a choice selection of standard books upon pharmaceutical and chemical subjects. It also contains a set of the reports of the American Pharmaceutical Association from the time of its organization in 1852. This is a complete library of pharmaceutical literature in itself. All the leading pharmaceutical and chemical journals are kept on file.

The museum offers collections of all the materials used in pharmacy in the various forms in which they are found upon the market, from the crude condition to the prepared product as used in medicine. One of the finest features of this museum is a collection made up of every drug, chemical, and pharmaceutical preparation mentioned in the U. S. Pharmacopoeia. It is literally the U. S. Pharmacopoeia illustrated. This collection is open to the use of the students for study and much valuable information is gained from it.

On the second floor is a faculty room, two large lecture rooms, the model prescription room, and a private laboratory for the use of the members of the faculty.

The third floor contains the general stock room and main pharmaceutical and chemical laboratories. These laboratories are fitted with every convenience for practical work and provide space for one hundred and forty students to work at one time.

COURSES OF STUDY.

The Ph. G. Course. This course requires two terms of twenty-four weeks each for completion. The first twenty-four weeks' course is known as the Junior Course, and the second twenty-four weeks constitute the Senior Course. Both courses may be taken in the same calendar year. Two classes are maintained continuously. One class begins in September of each year and finishes the work the following August. One class begins in January and finishes the work the following December. A student is not required to take both the Junior Course and the Senior Course consecutively, but may take one course in one year and the other at some later time. The great majority of our students take both courses without any vacation between them, which is an advantage so far as thorough work is concerned.

The course is arranged in a progressive manner. The subjects taken up at the beginning of the term lay the foundation for the subjects that follow. The method of instruction is largely a departure from the old time lecture system. The student is required to prepare each lesson before it is taken up in class. Then by question and explanation the instructor fixes the principles upon the student's mind in such a way that the knowledge he obtains is of practical benefit to him. All laboratory work is done under the immediate supervision of the instructor. No careless work of any kind is permitted.

The course of study is so arranged that no time whatever is wasted. The student makes valuable use of every moment of his time from the beginning until the course is completed. All unimportant subjects are omitted and only those are included in the course which are essential for a thorough and practical training in pharmacy. Throughout the course the practical application of the knowledge obtained is kept before the student's mind.

The Ph. C. Course. This course is maintained to meet the demands of those who wish to prepare themselves for such positions as public analysts, pure food examiners, and practical chemists in commercial industries. To take up this course, the work of the Ph. G. Course must have been completed in a satisfactory manner in addition to the candidate's being a graduate of a twelve-grade high school. The course consists of lectures and of much laboratory work in advanced quantitative analysis, advanced physiological chemistry and urinalysis, phytochemistry, advanced pharmaceutical testing, food and sanitary analysis, water analysis, an extensive course

in microscopy, bacteriology, the preparation of a large number of organic, pharmaceutical and chemical products, and work in toxicology, including methods of detection and estimations of poisons in the animal system. The course is a comprehensive one and fits the student for any branch of practical chemical and bacteriological work.

SUBJECTS TAUGHT IN THE PH. G. COURSE.

Junior Course. Inorganic Chemistry, five hours per week for twenty weeks, followed by Organic Chemistry.

Organic Chemistry, five hours per week for four weeks.

Experimental Chemistry, and Qualitative Analysis, ten hours per week for twenty-four weeks, in laboratory.

Physics, five hours per week for six weeks, followed by Latin.

Pharmaceutical Latin, five hours per week for six weeks, followed by general pharmacy.

General Pharmacy, five hours per week for twelve weeks.

Botany, Structural and Microscopical, five hours per week for twelve weeks.

Materia Medica, five hours per week for twelve weeks.

Pharmaceutical Arithmetic, five hours per week for twelve weeks, followed by Physiology.

Physiology, five hours per week for twelve weeks.

Special Examination, two hours per week for twenty weeks; total of 760 hours in class room and laboratory.

Senior Course. Organic Chemistry, five hours per week for eight weeks.

Manufacturing Pharmaceutical Chemistry, ten hours per week for sixteen weeks in laboratory, followed by Dispensing.

Dispensing, ten hours per week for eight weeks, in laboratory.

Pharmacy, Theoretical and Practical, five hours per week for twenty-four weeks.

Materia Medica and Therapeutics, five hours per week for twenty weeks, followed by Toxicology.

Toxicology, five hours per week for four weeks.

Quantitative Analysis, ten hours per week for twelve weeks, followed by Drug Assaying.

Drug Assaying, ten hours per week for four weeks, followed by Pharmaceutical Testing.

Pharmaceutical Testing, ten hours per week for four weeks, followed by Physiological Chemistry and Uranalysis.

Physiological Chemistry and Uranalysis, ten hours per week for four weeks.

Commercial Training, about twelve lectures.

Special Lectures on Anaesthetics, First Aid in Emergencies, Moral Principles and Pharmaceutical Law, about twelve lectures.

Special Examination, two hours per week for twenty-four weeks.

Total of 860 hours in class room and laboratory.

SPECIAL WORK.

Students who are able to give only a portion of their time to their studies may take such branches as they desire and devote the remainder of their time to other work. Those who adopt this method will require, it is clear, a longer time to complete the course. No special course preparatory to State Board Examinations is given.

EXAMINATIONS.

Regular monthly examinations are held in each branch in addition to the drills and class tests that are given from time to time in the ordinary course of the work. Record is kept of these monthly examinations and these records form a part of the final standing of the student. A final examination must be taken in every branch before credit will be given for the completion of that particular study.

ENTRANCE REQUIREMENTS.

No one should undertake the study of pharmacy who has not, at least, a good common school education, or such qualifications as would enable him to enter a high school. A complete high school course is a great advantage. Since, however, the law of the state fixes no standard of scholarship for candidates for registration the college authorities use their own judgment in assigning entrance requirements. Some young men who have never had the advantage of a high school course, but who are well grounded in the common branches, do as good work as do some graduates of high schools. No one who is able to do the work required will be deprived of any of the privileges of a course in pharmacy. A knowledge of Latin,

Physics, Botany, or Chemistry is not required for entrance. Generally speaking, no entrance examinations are demanded, but in some cases it will be necessary for the candidate to take such an examination in order to determine his ability to do the work of the course. Those entering for the degree of Pharmaceutical Chemist must be graduates of a twelve-grade high school and must have completed the Ph. G. course in this college or an equivalent course in some other good college of pharmacy.

TIME TO ENTER.

All candidates should present themselves at the beginning of the sessions, either in September or in January. Students who enter in September finish the course in the following August, and those who enter in January finish the course the following December. Those who enter after the session has begun must make up all back work in order to receive full credit for the work of the course, otherwise they will receive credit only for the actual time in attendance.

REQUIREMENTS FOR GRADUATION.

Regular attendance at all classes and faithful observance of all regulations required by the college must be complied with. It requires two terms of six months each to complete the Ph. G. course. All who have completed the work of the course in a satisfactory manner and have passed the required examination are graduated and the degree of Graduate in Pharmacy is conferred upon them. No drug store experience is required for graduation from this college. No person will be graduated who is not of good moral character and who shows himself unworthy the confidence of the public.

TEXT BOOKS.

The text books in regular use are as follows: Caspari's Pharmacy, U. S. Dispensatory, Bastin's College Botany, Muter's Analytical Chemistry, Avery's Inorganic Chemistry, Leffman & LeWall's Organic Chemistry, Crothers & Bice's Elements of Latin, Sturmer's Pharmaceutical Arithmetic, Huxley's Elements of Physiology, and Carhart & Shute's Elements of Physics.

The most important reference books are the U. S. Dispensatory, The National Standard Dispensatory, Remington's Pharmacy, Coblentz's Pharmacy and other standard texts on

Pharmacy, Materia Medica, Chemistry, and allied subjects. All text books may be obtained at the college, though no one is required to purchase here. The college will also buy such second-hand books as the students use in the regular work when they desire to dispose of them.

EXPENSES AND DEPOSITS.

The tuition is $60.00 for each six months' course, payable in advance. Special arrangements may be made when it is not convenient to pay the whole amount at once.

No matriculation fee is charged.

The fee for graduation is $10.00, payable at least three weeks before commencement. One-half of this sum is set apart for the support of the Alumni Association. Each graduate thus becomes a life member of the Alumni Association and no further dues are required.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

Good rooms and board may be had near the college at reasonable rates. A list of reliable places is kept at the college office, and students are assisted in finding satisfactory quarters. Those who come from a distance should not engage room or board before they come to the college office unless they are acquainted in the city and understand fully the conditions.

Good rooms, including heat, light, etc., may be had for from $1.00 per week to $1.50 per week. Table board with private family will cost from $3.00 to $4.50 per week.

School is in session five full days in the week. The time required at school is from six to seven hours per day, in recitation and laboratory work. Lessons must be prepared outside of these hours.

The State Board of Examiners usually holds its August examination at the college. This gives all the graduates an opportunity of taking this examination without any inconvenience.

Students of the College of Pharmacy are welcome to take part in all athletic privileges offered by the University. They also have the privilege of using the large library of The Creighton University and of joining the orchestra, band, glee club, and choir.

Frequent visits are made during the year to many large manufacturing plants in the city. A great amount of practical information is gained by these visits.

For further information concerning the College of Pharmacy, address Creighton College of Pharmacy, 1410 Davenport street, Omaha, Nebraska.

REGISTER OF STUDENTS.

1907-1908.

ALLEN, EARL C.
ANDREW, FRANKLIN W.
ARMSTRONG, L. C.
BEZA, LEON
BALER, MARY A.
BOWEN, HOMER
CAHOON, SHIRLEY
CANNON, T. W.
CARLSON, EMUS
CASEY, JOHN M.
CLINE, EDGAR
COLEMAN, ZARA H.
CONARD, DAVID L.
COPELAND, HARRY
COUGHLIN, JOSEPH H.
CRAWFORD, WALTER
DAVIDSON, COMMEE
DAVIS, ERNEST
DE MAY, GRIFFITH A.
DOERING, GEORGE
EASTON, ARCHIE E.
EDWARD, N.
FRAHM, HARRY M.
GALL, ERNEST
GILMOUR, EUGENE S.
GRENSEL, JOHN O.
HAAS, HELEN
HAYWARD, WILLIAM E.
HINES, ARNOLD S.
HUGHES, FRED
INGHRAM, MABEL F.
ISENBURG, CLARENCE W.
JENSEN, ERNEST J.
JOHNSON, C. E.
KAVAN, WENCESLAUS J.
KILLAM, D. MERTON
KISTERSON, RAY L.
KIBBLER, MERTON H.
KINNARD, FRANK J.
KITCHEN, OMAR C.
KRAMPER, JOHN L.
KRENZIEN, FRANK C.
LAING, LAURA
LENTHAUSER, ADOLPH
LULL, LEONARD M.
MACH, RUDOLPH
MAHANNAH, WILLIS
MATTHEWS, J. GLEN
McAVIN, JAMES
McCARTHY, JOHN P.
McCRACKEN, OSCAR V.
McGEE, LARM E.
MILLER, FRED P.
MILLIGAN, LEIGH
MILTONBERGER, HOWARD
MITCHELL, E. J.
NADEN, JESSE H.
OBERT, AUGUST J.
ODON, WILLIAM D.
O'NEILL, THOS. B.
PATTON, A. L.
PERSON, ROBERT C.
PESCHIK, JOSEPH
PINARD, PIERRE R.
PLOUZEK, JOSEPH W.
POHL, WILL A.
REYNOLDS, ELMER M.
REEVES, MATT G.
REMECKE, FRED A.
REKA, CHAS. C.
RILEY, FRANK L.
ROBINSON, CARL E.
ROCKWELL, ETHEL, M.
RUSSELL, MYRON M.
SALTZGIVER, GEORGE
SCHIRK, OTTO J.
SIMS, HARRY L.
SITTLER, ANDREW L.
SMITH, HERMAN C.
SMITH, LULU M.
SMITH, VERA
SNYDER, J. LESLIE
SOCHOR, W. C.
SPELLMAN, J. E.
SULLIVAN, FRANK E.
SULLIVAN, JOHN V.
SWEENEY, JOHN P.
THEISEN, WILLIAM
VERMILLION, MARGARET M.
VERMILLION, HENRIETTA R.
WEGNER, ERNEST S.
WEMANDT, EDWARD L.
WELLIVER, CLARENCE L.
WHITE, MRS. MARY E.
WILCOX, WILLIAM ALLEN
ZAJICEK. ADOLPH

REGISTER—GENERAL RECAPITULATION.

Department of Arts—High School	295
College	61
Department of Law	61
Department of Medicine—Medical School	157
Dental School	100
Pharmacy School	96
Total	770

Index.

The University 7

The Department of Arts 19

The Department of Law 71

The Department of Medicine—

Medical School 99

Dental School 143

Pharmacy School 165

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS-URBANA
3 0112 111497571

FESTNER PRINTING CO.
OMAHA.